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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

The Life of Lord Hill, G.C.B., &c. By the Rev. Edwin Sidney, A.M., &c. 8vo, pp. 395. London, Murray.

MR. SIDNEY has the enviable lot of being, as it were, biographer to the eminent family of the Hills; and there are not many families in England which could furnish such desirable material for a historian. In some measure resembling the Wellesleys in this respect, the individual member now brought forward offers a singular resemblance, and yet a degree of contrast, to the mighty head of that name. Like his friend and commander, the Duke of Wellington, he was ever victorious in his military operations: but he differed from him in respect to mental character and external manner. The rapid, energetic, and iron Chief, brusque in word and action, seemed a being of another order from the considerate, gentle, and yet equally firm companion in arms. They achieved similar glory; but the one was an overwhelming torrent breaking down all resistance, the other as a copious flood sweeping all away before it. The present volume exhibits the variety in a striking way; and is thereby made even more welcome than it must have been from its intrinsic and personal interest.

Of Lord Hill's birth and parentage, early education, and first steps in the army, we shall say nothing; for all their particulars are well known. He served in Egypt, and in Ireland; and the scion of a race of the highest English station, through good interest added to good conduct, he rose quickly in his profession; till his employment in the Peninsular war raised him, most deservedly, to the honours of the peerage.

The first half of the work has nothing to detain us, but towards its close we find a growing attraction; and we are sure it will be read with more than ordinary gratification.

After some remarks on the want of chaplains in the army, in which the churchmanship of the author peeps out, Mr. S. says:—

"In the army of Spain, the tradesmen, the manufacturers, the mechanics, the rural labourers of Great Britain, were all represented by the men who for five successive years maintained the supremacy of the British arms against the renowned soldiery of invading France; and the name of Hill naturally suggests the inquiry, what was done for their spiritual welfare? What provision was there throughout this long and life-destroying war, that they might worship God from sabbath to sabbath, or for their instruction in divine truth, while in stationary camps or in winter quarters? Where could they look for ministers to comfort and direct them, when perishing by disease or wounds on straw pallets, or in hospitals? Little, indeed, were their advantages in these important respects; so little, so inadequate to the wide and mournful exigency of the case, that *now* might be almost recorded as the honest reply. Nor was this melancholy destitution of the means of grace viewed with indifference by Lord Wellington, who twice made urgent representations to the government. It is true that on one of these occasions he alleged that Methodism had

appeared, and was spreading very fast in the army. Each time also he expressed himself anxiously; but neither respect for his wishes, mercy to the souls of men, nor dread of irregularity, which often acts when every other inducement fails, moved the ministry of that day to those efforts in the matter which were due to God, to the soldiers, and to the country. Undoubtedly the efficient and active clergymen asked for by Lord Wellington would have been far more desirable instructors than the instruments of another kind then appearing amongst the soldiers, to arouse them to reflection on the truths of religion; but nevertheless, the leaven which spread amongst them at this period was hallowed, and the dispensation pregnant with mercy, as it was a rebuke to those who ought to have cared for their souls. The influence of a few pious individuals became extended, because their efforts were sincere. Men who cared for their eternal interests banded together to seek amongst themselves in private the privileges they could not enjoy in public ministrations; and numbers of them breathed their last sighs upon the fields and in the hospitals of Spain, looking unto Jesus.

Officers who during the campaign regarded these proceedings with disapprobation have, though deeply attached to our own excellent church, with its order, discipline, and doctrine, since spoken of the leaven then working in the ranks with wonder and respect, and with grief at the apathy of the government and the sneers of thoughtless or licentious comrades. Whatever Sir Rowland Hill may have thought of these proceedings at the period referred to, it is certain he never offered any opposition to them; and his own troops were under a discipline marvellously efficacious, considering the sufferings they endured and the triumphs they won. No general ever used less severity, yet the fear of offending him acted on the minds of his soldiers far more effectually than the dread of punishment, which was recklessly braved when unsparsingly administered. An officer of his division wrote of him thus eloquently and justly in a recent letter:—'The great foundation of all his popularity with the troops was his sterling personal worth, and his heroic spirit; but his popularity was increased and strengthened as soon as he was seen. He was the very picture of an English country-gentleman. To those soldiers who came from the rural districts of old England, he represented home—his fresh complexion, placid face, kind eyes, kind voice, the total absence of all parade or noise in his habits, delighted them. The displeasure of Sir Rowland Hill was worse to them than the loudest anger of other generals; and when they saw anxiety in his face that all should be right, they doubly wished it themselves; and when they saw his countenance bright with the expression that all was right, why, they were glad for him as well as for themselves. Again, the large towns and manufacturing districts furnished a considerable body of men to the army. Now these soldiers were many of them familiar with the name, and character, and labours, of his pious and devoted uncle, Rowland Hill, who was, perhaps, of all the preachers of the gospel in the past century,

the one best known, best loved, and most talked about amongst the common people all over England. His sincerity, his boldness, and his many strange sayings and doings, were known and reported in the ranks; and the men did not like Sir Rowland the less for being the nephew of this celebrated and benevolent individual. Also his kind attention to all the wants and comforts of his men, his visits to the sick in hospital, his vigilant protection of the poor country-people, his just severity to marauders, his generous and humane treatment of such prisoners and wounded as at times fell into his hands,—all consistent actings of a virtuous and noble spirit,—made for him a place in the hearts of the soldiery; and wherever the few survivors of that army may now be scattered, in their hearts assuredly his name and image are dearly cherished still.'"

A letter at a subsequent period affords a fine trait of the justice of this eulogy. It was addressed to Lord Wellington himself in defence of an officer of lower rank, who imagined he had fallen under his lordship's displeasure:—

Elizondo, July 10, 1813.

"My dear Lord—I only yesterday received the enclosed letter from —; and although it did not appear to me, from the conversation which I had the honour to hold with your lordship on the subject, that you felt any displeasure towards — on the occasion alluded to by him, I think it my duty in justice to that officer to state, that the very moment your instructions for the closer investment of Pampluna were received, he proceeded to make the necessary examination of the ground, and reported to me without loss of time. And if there was any improper delay in carrying your lordship's wishes into effect, it rested entirely with me, and I feel myself fully satisfied with —'s desire to exert himself on that occasion, and should be sorry if your lordship thought otherwise. I have, &c. R. HILL.

Marquis of Wellington, &c. &c. &c."

"The perusal of these letters will be the best possible clue to the sentiments entertained towards one who was looked upon as the friend of his officers and the father of his troops."

Again, we are told, "all the orders of the duke addressed to Lord Hill were executed with his accustomed judgment. His whole mind was filled with the momentous interest of the coming struggle for the destinies of Europe. The history of the fight at Quatre-Bras, and the retreat to Waterloo, belongs not to this memoir. Nor need any allusion be made to the ball at Brussels, from which the chieftains were summoned to the field, further than to say that Lord Hill was not there. He was at his post, attending to the movements of the enemy and his own duties. The night previous to the battle of Waterloo was spent by Lord Hill and his staff in a small house by the side of the road leading from Brussels to the field. At the commencement of the day, his corps was on the slope of Merke Braine to the right of the Nivelle road, covering the right wing of the general line. Later in the day it advanced, and added greatly to the decisive issue. * * *

"The light brigade was lying under the brow

of the hill, and gave and received volleys within half pistol-shot distance. Here Lord Hill's horse was shot under him, and, as he ascertained the next morning, was shot in five places. The general was rolled over and severely bruised, but in the *mélée* this was unknown to us for about half an hour. We knew not what was become of him: we feared he had been killed; and none can tell you the heartfelt joy which we felt when he rejoined us, not seriously hurt.' When the tremendous day was over, Lord Hill and his staff again re-occupied the little cottage they left in the morning. His two gallant brothers, Sir Robert Hill and Colonel Clement Hill, had been removed wounded to Brussels; the party was, nevertheless, nine in number. A soup made by Lord Hill's servant from two fowls was all their refreshment, after hours of desperate fighting without a morsel of food. Lord Hill himself was bruised and full of pain. All night long, the groans and shrieks of sufferers were the chief sounds that met their ears. It was to them all a night of the greatest misery. The men whom the nations of Europe were about to welcome with acclamations, and to entertain in palaces, could only exchange sigh for sigh with each other in a wretched cottage.'

We will diversify the melancholy picture by picking out a few anecdotes.

"Pampeluna still held out; but Sir Rowland felt persuaded that it could not stand much longer. O'Donnell, Conde de l'Abispal, who had been stationed near that place, and co-operated with him during the battles of the Pyrenees, was gone; but his Andalusians and Don Carlos D'Espana had blockaded the place till the middle of September: still it was not till October that the surrender was made, under pressure of intolerable disease and misery. The Conde was always looking out for some opportunity of distinction. On one occasion in the Pyrenees, when Sir Rowland had obtained an advantage, O'Donnell became exceedingly angry at not having been called out into a more effective position, and considered himself deprived of the glory he should certainly have acquired. 'O'Donnell is in such a rage,' said Sir Rowland quietly to Lord Wellington. 'Never mind, I'll find plenty for him to do another day,' was his lordship's reply. The day came; he was put forward with his troops in a ravine; the French enfiladed them; O'Donnell did not flinch, but was angry no more. 'From that day,' Lord Hill used to say, 'I never saw him nor heard from him.'

"Sir Rowland Hill was busily engaged in adopting measures to prevent the enemy's boats from navigating the Adour. Finding musketry ineffectual, he proposed to try rockets, which he thought would at least confuse the boatmen; but Lord Wellington considered that if the French found them almost harmless, they would after the first alarm cease to regard them. At length he sent for some heavy guns. In a note to General Fane respecting them, he mentioned the detriment to the service which arose out of the intimacy of the French and his own soldiers. 'You did,' he said, 'perfectly right in receiving the flag of truce addressed to me. The intercourse, however, going on between our soldiers and the French has increased to such an extent, that I have been under the necessity of giving out another order upon the subject.' The fact was, the officers had become quite intimate with each other, and the men carried on a regular traffic upon a rivulet running between the two armies. A great stone was placed in the stream, and on it a canteen was put containing money. After a

time this was found filled with brandy. One evening the French sentry failed to supply the brandy to a man named Patten, who was, as he supposed, tricked out of his liquor. He dashed across the stream in the morning, seized the French sentry, stripped him, and carried his accoutrements in triumph to the picket-house. A flag of truce soon afterwards appeared, and the French captain who came with it begged hard for the return of the things taken from the sentry, on the ground that if they were retained, his own commission and the sentry's life would be undoubtedly forfeited. 'I have got them in pawn,' said Patten, 'for a canteen of brandy; but he gave them up, and refused to accept money offered him by the officer. Still, poor Patten was sentenced to receive 300 lashes. Sir Rowland had the delinquent led out with great parade, as if to undergo this severe punishment, and addressed a remonstrance to all the regiments on the indiscipline and probable consequences of such conduct; but, at length, he unexpectedly enumerated many acts of gallantry performed by the prisoner, and, in the midst of faces beaming with admiration, remitted the sentence. * * *

"On the day of presentation [of a sword from the city of London], Mr. Rowland Hill arrived at Guildhall a little before the time appointed, and was cordially welcomed by the worthy chamberlain. In the course of conversation, reference was made to the motto on the arms of Lord Nelson. The chamberlain observed, 'There are not many people who know that this motto is a specimen of the good taste and accuracy of the king.' It was originally shewn to him in these terms, 'palmam quam meruit ferat.' His Majesty said, 'No; let it be "palam qui meruit ferat."

"Lord Hill was completely overcome in endeavouring to return thanks. Lord Beresford next received his sword and the box before mentioned. No sooner were these ceremonies over, than all present crowded round both the heroes, and a hearty shaking of hands took place, such as has not been witnessed since those days of joy at our deliverance from a long and awful war. It was carried to such an extent, that old Blucher one day, lifting up his aching arm, exclaimed, 'Me shake at hands none more.' Wherever Lord Hill appeared in the metropolis he met with a similar reception, till at length he quitted the fêtes of London for the romantic scenes and beauteous woodlands of Hawkstone. His arrival was the signal for a general burst of rapturous welcome; and all the principal towns through which he passed shewed him some token of respect. At Birmingham he was presented with a sword for these terms: 'Take it, my lord, and it will not fail you.' 'Trust it to me,' was his reply, 'and I will not disgrace it.'

"When Bonaparte came back from Elba, I was in London. One day I was sent for suddenly to the cabinet. They told me there was a fear of an action being risked on the frontier of the Netherlands, that might prove disastrous. 'We think,' they said, 'your influence would operate to prevent it—will you go?' I answered, 'Yes.' 'When? To-night?' 'No; not to-night; to-morrow morning.' I went home, got ready, and set off; and was able to keep all right till the arrival of the Duke of Wellington. This, I believe, is not generally known. When this conversation was told to his sister, she said she remembered that the evening before his sudden departure he was to have gone to the opera. At dinner he

quietly remarked, 'I cannot go with you this evening; I am off to-morrow morning,' but the cause of his rapid movement was not mentioned. He went, leaving his attached aid-de-camp, Major Egerton, to arrange his affairs, and follow him as soon as possible."

After the battle of Waterloo, Lord Hill writes to his sister:

"Yesterday I rode with the Duke of Wellington to see Blucher. We found the old marshal amusing himself with Bonaparte's hat, stars, and personal baggage, which, with his carriage, was taken by some Prussian cavalry. I verily believe there never was so tremendous a battle fought as that at Waterloo; and it is astonishing how any one could escape. * * *

"While Lord Hill resided at Westbourne House, he united, as much as possible, the enjoyments of the country with the business of his command. His society, always much courted, was exceedingly enjoyed by those with whom he could cast off his natural reserve, and give vent to the flow of his quiet and agreeable humour. He was most good-natured to his Paddington neighbours, and ready to please every body when he could. One day, to gratify an officer he had known in the Peninsula, he actually allowed his own carriage to be attached to a steam-coach, in which his gallant acquaintance took a great interest. Unluckily, however, the engineer made too fine a turn round a corner, and the carriage and its contents were sent over a hedge into a field. Luckily, his lordship and companions escaped injury, and the newspapers never heard of the accident. I recollect his telling the story at breakfast to a private circle. He was asked how he could run such a risk. 'Oh,' said he, 'I did it to please —: he was a brave fellow. Once in the Peninsular war, an officer who led a charge was shot and his horse ran back. I desired — to mount it, and take his place. 'Bless you,' he cried, 'I cannot ride.' 'Never mind,' I replied, 'jump up!' and I never witnessed a more gallant affair. On seeing — afterwards, I asked him how he got on so well, being such a novice at horsemanship. 'Oh,' said he, 'I shut my eyes, and galloped on, and cried, Old England for ever!' His good-humoured way of taking every thing will be seen in a note he sent to the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, on their inviting Lord and Lady Hill to a banquet at the Mansion House: 'Lord Hill presents his compliments to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and begs to acquaint them that as he has not the good fortune to be married, he cannot have the honour of presenting Lady Hill at the Mansion House on Thursday, the 20th instant, Horse Guards, 15th January, 1831.'

"At St. James's Palace and at Windsor his Majesty invariably paid him the most marked attention; well knowing that of all his servants not one was more sincerely devoted to his person. After Lord Hill's death a silk purse belonging to him was found to contain a crown piece, in an envelope of writing-paper. On the paper was written, 'This Crown was won by Lord Hill from his Majesty King William the Fourth, at Windsor Castle, 25th Oct., 1831. I will do my best to preserve it for him. II.'

When the French were being driven out of Spain:

"The object of Soult seemed to be to throw the allies on the defensive. He also sounded Morillo on the possibility of gaining over the Spaniards. Morillo sent Sir Rowland some curious documents on this subject, including a letter from General Paris stating that he had orders not to attack the Spanish troops. These

papers were immediately forwarded to headquarters."

There is a fine trait of the Duke :

"Lord Hill, when he left Paris, proceeded to Cambrey, but was obliged to go to England much sooner than he intended, by the unexpected tidings of pecuniary losses, arising out of circumstances they could not control, which had occurred to his family. He made this known to the Duke of Wellington, and received the following noble and generous reply :

"Paris, Feb. 20, 1816.

"My dear Hill,—I received only yesterday evening your letter of the 16th, and I am very much concerned for the unfortunate circumstances which have occasioned the necessity for your return to England. I consent to it, as well as to that of Sir Noel. Let him apply through the official channel, but he need not wait for the answer.

"In the existing state of public and private credit in England, I am apprehensive that you will find it difficult to procure the money which you will require. I have a large sum of money which is entirely at my command; and I assure you that I could not apply it in a manner more satisfactory to me than in accommodating you, my dear Hill, to whom I am under so many obligations, and your father, for whom I entertain the highest respect, although I am not acquainted with him. I trust, therefore, that if you should experience the difficulty which I expect you will, in finding money to settle the disagreeable concern in which your family is involved, you will let me know it, and I will immediately put my man of business in London in communication with yours, in order to apply it to you. Ever yours most sincerely,

"WELLINGTON."

With literary extract we conclude :

"We have already noticed the great confidence reposed in him by the Duke of Wellington. How entirely it was deserved in every respect appears in a letter to his Grace, on the subject of information he was asked to supply for Southey's *'History of the Peninsular War.'* The applicant was a nobleman of high rank; and Lord Hill immediately wrote to the Duke :

"Oct. 18, 1821.

"My dear Lord Duke,—Some days ago I received the accompanying note from . . ., and as it relates to the general proceedings of your army in Spain and Portugal, I cannot think of sending an answer to it without your sanction. It has been rumoured that Mr. Southey has been furnished with documents on the subject by your Grace's permission: if that be the case, I cannot give him fresh information, and if it is not the case, I am sure I ought not to supply him with any memoranda I may have. I have destroyed, since I came home, many papers relative to our operations in the Peninsula. I have, however, several papers still in my possession, and amongst them the valuable instructions I received from your Grace at various times. I beg, however, to state that I would not on any account allow them, or any part of them, to go out of my hands, particularly for publication, unless it is your wish that I should do so. I am rejoiced to have it in my power to say, that Rowland was this day elected member for the county of Salop. The proceedings throughout the whole of this business have been most gratifying to our family. The events alluded to in the first part of this letter have contributed in no small degree to Rowland's success; for I can assure your Grace that your glorious campaign in the Peninsula, in which I had the good fortune to be a humble partaker, has not been forgotten by the Shrop-

shire freeholders. The family at Hawkstone join me in expressing to your Grace our best thanks for your kind and good wishes contained in the last letter I had the pleasure to receive from you.—I have, &c. HILL."

"The duke replied with equal kindness and truth.

"London, Oct. 25, 1821.

"My dear Hill,—I have received your letter, and sincerely congratulate you upon the success of your nephew, and this fresh instance of the deserved respect in which you and your family are held in the county of Salop. In respect to Mr. Southey, I have heard in the whole that he was writing a history of the war in the Peninsula; but I have never received an application from him, either directly or indirectly, for information on the subject. If I had received such an application, I would have told him what I have told others, that the subject was too serious to be trifled with; for that if any real authenticated history of that war by an author worthy of writing it were given, it ought to convey to the public the real truth, and ought to shew what nations really did, when they put themselves in the situation the Spanish and Portuguese nations had placed themselves; and that I would give information and materials to no author who would not undertake to write upon that principle. I think, however, that the period of the war is too near; and the character and reputation of nations, as well as individuals, are too much involved in the description of these questions for me to recommend, or even encourage, any author to write such a history as some, I [fear], would encourage at the present moment. This is my opinion upon the subject in general, and I should suppose conveyed it to Mr. Southey, if he and his friends had applied to me. In respect to your reference to me, I receive it, as every thing that comes from you, as a mark of your kind attention to me. Unless you approve of the principle which I have above stated, there is nothing to prevent you from giving Mr. Southey any information you please; but I should wish you not to give him any original papers from me, as that would be in fact to involve me in his work without attaining the object which I have in view, which is, a true history.—Believe me, ever yours most sincerely,

"WELLINGTON."

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"Many thanks, my dear Hill, for your note of the 27th. The papers to which you refer cannot be in better hands than yours; and when the proper time comes, and such a publication is to be made as ought to be made, I shall have no objection to their being published.—Ever yours most sincerely,

"WELLINGTON."

The Child of the Islands: a Poem. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. Pp. 238. London, Chapman and Hall.

This volume is beautifully got up, as the trade phrase is: it is on handsome paper, in handsome type, handsomely embellished, and elegantly bound. The theme is a contrast between the rich and the poor; and in the aristocratic style of its execution it might represent the

former class in the book-world, and put quite out of countenance the "million" of cheap, low, and seedy-looking publications by which it will be surrounded on counter, shelf, and stall. So much for externals. The *Child of the Islands* is a poetic title for the Prince of Wales; of whom the accomplished writer says :

"Beautiful royal child, that art to me
Only the sculptured image of a thought;
A type of this world's rank and luxury,
Through whom the poet's lesson may be taught:
The deeds which are by this world's mercy wrought
Lie in the compass of narrow bound;
Our life's ability—which is as nought,—
Our life's duration—which is but a sound,—
And then an echo, heard still faintly lingering round."

And the lesson taught, from the first page to the last, is one worthy of woman's feeling heart, and the author's sympathising genius. She invokes those who are blest with the means, to apply an untiring and well-directed benevolence to the relief of distress. She shews them the blessings they enjoy, and the comforts of their happy destiny; and she earnestly pleads the cause of all who perish for want, be it of physical sustenance or mental instruction. She points out their bounden duties, and justly reproves their neglect or careless and irregular performance of them. Indeed, we are inclined to think that more misery exists from the ignorance of the rightly disposed how best to apply the remedy, than from an unwillingness on their part to help their fellow-creatures; much is given to charity in our land, but much is wasted, and much uncalled-for in consequence of inability to seek out the proper objects and know how to serve them.

"Were you ever thirsty," said a deplorable wretch to a kind-hearted individual who was aiming at his solace;—"were you ever thirsty and without a drop of any thing to drink?"

"No!"

"Were you ever hungry and without a morsel of food to eat?"

"Never!"

"Were you ever a-cold and without a particle of fuel to warm your starving limbs?"

"No, never!"

"Then what can you know of the sufferings of the poor? How can you relieve them?"

In truth, they must be closely inspected, or the worst ills will remain undiscovered, and the best of bounties be thrown away upon the undeserving.—But to return to Mrs. Norton.

Her poem is divided into the four seasons of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter; in each of which she takes desultory views of various descriptions of poverty, and from them warmly inculcates friendly and philanthropic principles to prompt the powerful in their exertions, and to encourage gratitude in the weak who experience the benefit. The first four stanzas of the opening will exhibit the poetical structure and merit of the composition :

"Of all the joys that brighten suffering earth,
What joy is welcomed like a new-born child?
What life so wretched, but that, at its birth,
Some heart rejoiced—some lip in gladness smiled?
The poorest cottage, by love beguiled,
Greets his new burden with a kindly eye;
He knows his son must toil as he hath toiled:
But cheerful Labour, standing patient by,
Laughs at the warning shade of meagre Poverty!"

The pettiest squire who holds his bounded sway
In some far nook of England's fertile ground,
Keeps a high jubilee the happy day
Which bids the bonfires blaze, the joy-bells sound,
And the small tenantry come flocking round,
While the old steward triumphs to declare
The mother's suffering hour with safety crowned:
And then, with reverent eyes, and grey locks bare,
Falters—'God bless the boy!' his master's son and heir!

The youthful couple, whose sad marriage-vow
Received no sanction from a haughty sire,

Feel, as they gaze upon their infant's brow,
Hope—the old friend whose strong wings never tire—
Once more their long-discouraged hearts inspire;
For sure, they deem, the smiles of that young face
Shall thaw the frost of his relentless ire:
The pathway of their home their thoughts retrace,
And weeping, yearn to meet his reconciled embrace!

Yea, for this cause even Shane will step aside,
And cease to bow the head and wring the heart;
For she that is a mother, but no bride,
Out of her lethargy of woe will start,
Pluck from her side that sorrow's barbed dart,
And, now no longer faint and full of fears,
Plan how she best protection may impart
To the lone course of those forsaken years
Which dawn in Love's warm light, though doomed to
set in tears!"

Our next selection is a picture of sadness:

"A feeble girl sits working all alone!
A ruined farmer's orphan, pale and weak;
Her early home to wealthier strangers gone;
No rural beauty lingers on her cheek;
Her woe-worn looks a woful heart bespeak;
Though in her dull and rarely lifted eye
(Whose glances nothing hope, and nothing seek,)—
Those who have time for pity might desyre
A thousand shattered gleams of merriment gone by!

Her window-sill some sickly plants adorn,
(Poor links to memories sweet of Nature's green!)
There to the city's smoke-polluted morn
The primrose lifts its leaves, with bloom between,
"Minished and faint," as though their life had been
Nipped by long pining and obscure regret;
Torn from the sunny bank where erst were seen
Lovely and meek companions, thickly set,—
The cowslip, rich in scent, and humble violet!

Too fanciful! the plant but pines like her
For pure air, for sunbeams warm and kind;
Th' enlivening joy of nature's busy stir,
The rural freedom, long since left behind!
For the fresh woodlands—for the summer wind,—
The open fields with perfumed clover spread;—
The hazel-copse, whose branches intertwined
Made natural bowers and arches overhead,
With many a narrow path, where only two could tread.
Never, oh! never more, shall these afford
Her stilled heart its innocent delight!
Never, oh! never more, the rich accord
Of feathered songsters make her morning bright!
Earning scant bread, that finds no appetite,
The sapless life she toils for lingers on;
And when at length it sinks in dreary night,
A shallow, careless grave is dug,—where none
Come round to bless her rest, whose ceaseless tasks
are done!"

This, to our taste, is sweetly touching and unexaggerated; but a more piteous portrait follows:

"There the man hides, whose better days are dropped
Round his starvation, like a veil of shame;
Who, till the fluttering pulse of life hath stopped,
Suffers in silence, and conceals his name;—
There the lost victim, on whose tarnished fame
A double taint of death and sin must rest,
Dreams of her village-home and parents' blame,
And in her sleep, by pain and cold oppress,
Draws close her tattered shawl athwart her shivering
breast.

Her history is written in her face:
The bloom hath left her cheek, but not from age;
Youth, without innocence, or love, or grace,
Blotted with tears, still lingers on that page!
Smooth brow, soft hair, dark eyelash, seem to wane
With furrowed lines a contradiction strong;
Till the wild witcher craft stories, which engage
Our childish thoughts, of magic change and wrong,
Seem realized in her—so old, and yet so young!

And many a wretch forlorn, and huddled group
Of strangers met in brotherhood of woe;
Heads that beneath their burden weakly stoop,—
Youth's tangled curls, and Age's locks of snow,—
Rest on those wooden pillows, till the glow
Of morning o'er the brightening earth shall pass,
And these depart, none asking where they go;
Lost in the world's confused and gathering mass,—
While a new slide fills up life's magic-lantern glass."

A more comprehensive glance draws an admirable and affecting moral from the well-trodden ground of Hyde Park—"My lady," enjoying her luxurious drive in that fashionable resort:

"Yet even with her we well might moralise;
(No place too gay, if so the heart incline!)
For dark the seal of death and judgment lies

Upon thy rippling waters, Serpentine!
Day after day, drawn up in linked line,
Your lounging beauties smile on idle men,
Whose suicides have braved the wily divine,
Watched the calm flood that lay beneath their ken,
Dashed into seeming peace, and never rose again.

There, on the pathway where the well-groomed steed
Restlessly paws the earth, alarmed and shy;
While his enamoured rider nought can heed
Save the soft glance of some love-lighted eye;
There they dragged out the wretch who came to die!
There was he laid—stiff, stark, and motionless,
And searched for written signs to notify
What pang had driven him to such sore excess,
And who should weep his loss, and pity his distress!

Cross from that death-pond to the farther side,
Where few loafers wander to and fro,
There—buried under London's modern pride,
And ranges of white buildings,—long ago
Stood Tyburn Gate and gallows! Scenes of woe,
Bitter, heart-rending, have been acted here;
While, as he swung in stinging horrid throes,
Hoarse echoes smote the dying felon's ear,
Of yellows from fellow-men, triumphant in his fear!
* * * * *

Betwixt the deathly stream and Tyburn Gate
Stand withered trees, whose sapless boughs have seen
Beauties whose memory now is out of date,
And lovers on whose graves the moss is green!
While Spring, for ever fresh, with smile serene,
Woke up grey Time, and drest his scythe with
dove,
And flashed sweet light the tender leaves between,
And bid the wild-bird carol in the bowers,
Year after year the same, with glad returning hours.

Oh, those old trees! what see they when the beam
Falls on blue waters from the blue sky?
When young Hope whispers low, with smiles that
seem

Too joyous to be answered with a sigh?
The scene is then of prosperous gaiety;
Thick-swarming crowds on summer pleasure bent,
And equipages formed for luxury;
While rosy children, young and innocent,
Dance in the onward path, and frolic with content.

But when the scattered leaves on those wan boughs
Quiver beneath the night wind's rustling breath;
When jocund merriment, and whispered vows,
And children's shouts, are hushed; and still as death
Lies all in heaven above and earth beneath;
When clear and distant thunders the steadfast stars
O'er lake and river, mountain, brake, and heath,—
And smile, unconscious of the woe that mars
The beauty of earth's face, deformed by misery's scars;

What see the old trees then? Gaunt, pallid forms
Come, creeping sadly to their hollow hearts,
Seeking frail shelter from the winds and storms,
In broken rest, disturbed by fitful starts!
There, when the chill rain falls, or lightning darts,
Or balmy summer nights are stealing on,
Houseless they slumber, close to wealthy marts
And gilded homes;—there, where the morning sun
That tide of wasteful joy and splendour looked upon!"

In the Summer we have a striking account of a gipsy female perishing in gaol, and another of a felon on his trial; out of which the author deduces a forcible argument in favour of education. Ship-building and the wreck of a vessel are also subjects treated with great talent.

Autumn recalls the wild beauties of Scotland to the heart of the writer, whose early memories are linked to that "land of the mountain and the flood." And she sings it charmingly:

"Brown Autumn cometh, with her liberal hand
Binding the harvest in a thousand sheaves;
A yellow glory brightens o'er the land.
Shines on thatched corners and low cottage-eaves,
And gilds with cheerful light the fading leaves:
Beautiful even here on hill and dale;
More lovely yet, where Scotland's soil receives
The varied rays her wooded mountains hail,
With hues to which our faint and sober tints are pale.

For there the scarlet rowan seems to mock
The red sea-coral—berries, leaves, and all;
Light swinging from the moist green shining rock
Which beds the foaming torrent's turbulent fall;
And there the purple cedar, grandly tall,
Lifts its crowned head and sun-illuminated stem;
And larch (soft drooping like a maiden's pall)
Bends o'er the lake, that seems a sapphire gem
Dropped from the hoary hill's gigantic diadem.

And far and wide the glorious heather blooms,
Its regal mantle o'er the mountains spread;
Wooring the bee with honey-sweet perfumes,
By many a viewless wild flower richly shed;

Up-springing 'neath the glad exulting tread
Of eager climbers, light of heart and limb;
Or yielding, soft, a fresh elastic bed,
When evening shadows gather, faint and dim.
And sun-forsaken crags grow old, and gaunt, and grim.

O land! first seen when life lay all unknown,
Like an unvisited country o'er the wave,
Which now my travelled heart looks back upon,
Marking each sunny path, each gloomy cave,
With here a memory, and there a grave:
Land of romance and beauty; noble land
Of Bruce and Wallace; land where, vainly brave,
Ill-fated Stuart made his final stand,
Ere yet the shivered sword fell hopeless from his hand—
I love you! I remember you."

And here she laments and rebukes the religious feuds which have distracted and broken asunder the church:

"O Scotland, Scotland!—in these later days
How hath thy decent worship been disgraced!
Where, on your Sabbath hills, for prayer and praise,
Solemn the feet of reverend elders paced,
With what wild brawling, with what ruffian haste,
Gathering to brandish Discord's fatal torch,
Have men your sacred altar-grounds defaced;
Mocking with howling fury, at the porch,
The ever-listening God, in his own holy church!

The taught would choose their teacher: be it so!
Doubtless his lessons they will humbly learn,
Bowing the meek heart reverently low,
Who first claim right to choose him or to spurn;
Drop sentences of suffrage in the urn,
And ballot for that minister of God,
Whose sacred mission is to bid them turn
Obedient eyes toward the chastening rod,
And walk the narrow path by humbler Christians trod:
Choose,—since your forms permit that choice to be,—
But choose in brotherhood and pious love;
Assist at that selection solemnly,
As at a sacrifice to One above."

And

"When that indulgence which the perfect grants,
By the imperfect also shall be granted;
When narrow light that falls on crooked slants,
Shines broad and bright where'er its glow is wanted:
When cherished errors humbly are recanted;
When there are none who set themselves apart,
To catch how prayers are prayed, and sweet hymns
Chanted,
With eyes severe, and criticising heart,—
As though some player flawed the acting of his part.

From saints on earth—defend us saints in heaven!
By their unlikeness to the thing they ape;
Their cheerlessness where God such joy hath given
(Covering this fair world with a veil of crape),
Their lack of kindliness in any shape;
Their fierce, false judgments of another's sin;
And by the narrowness of mind they drap
With full-blown fantasies, and boasts to win
A better path to heaven than others wander in!"

Winter is rendered more drear by a version of the fatal retreat from Cabul; but there is also an excellent delineation of the opera dancing and dancers. The delusion and fall of one of these gay creatures are thus concluded:

"And thou, first flatterer of her early prime,
Who praises grew familiar as the light,
And the young feet flew round in measured time
Amid a storm of clapping every night;
Thou, at whose glance the smile grew *really* bright
That decked her lips for tutored mirth before,—
Wilt thou deny her and forget her quite?
Thy idol, for whose sake thy lavish store
In prodigal caprice thy hand was wont to pour?

But Prudery,—with averted angry glance,—
Bars pleading, and proclaims the sentence just;
Life's gambler having lost her desperate chance,
Now let the scorner one grovel in the dust!
Now let the wanton share the beggar's crust!
Yet every wretch destroyed by passion's lure
Had a first love,—lost hope,—and broke his trust:
And heaven shall judge whose thoughts and lives are
pure:
Not always theirs worst sin, who worldly scorn endure."

And with this we close our pleasant task; offering to Mrs. Norton our sincere thanks for the pure spirit and proper tone in which she has undertaken so good a cause, and for the high talent she has displayed in this appeal to every just sentiment and Christian obligation.

CALEDONIA ROMANA: a descriptive Account of the Roman Antiquities of Scotland. By Robert Stuart, 4to. Edinburgh, Bell and Bradfute; London, W. Pickering.

THE well-illustrated volume before us is a useful contribution to our published stores of historical and antiquarian information. Although it is in part a compendium of what has already been collected and written by Camden, Horsley, Gordon, Roy, Chalmers, and other historians and topographers, the author has shewn himself to be not merely a closet-antiquary or one who follows servilely in the wake of others, but has tested the opinions and conclusions of those who have preceded him, by considerable personal investigation, and by patient and careful comparison. The details of discoveries, and that minute description of the various classes of ancient remains in Scotland, so necessary for the practised antiquary who forms his own inferences from given facts, are relieved, for the more general student and reader, by elaborate and well-written essays on the condition of North Britain at the period of the Roman invasion, and on the historical transactions of the Romans in the subjugated country.

The state of the inhabitants of North Britain, previous to and at the time of the Roman occupation, seems to have been little understood or much underrated by ancient writers, whose accounts are conflicting and often self-refuted. The poet Claudian may speak of the Caledonians as "horribiles et ultimosque Britanniæ;" historians may describe them as half-naked barbarians, roving, plundering, and existing in the lowest grade of savage life; but how shall we reconcile this miserable picture with their fighting in chariots, their expert use of arms, and their military discipline? The chariots and arms presume a knowledge of the working of metals, and an advance in mechanical science and mental improvement altogether incompatible with mere animal existence. The exact pages of Tacitus, indeed, give us ample proof that the Caledonian tribes, who, in their struggle for liberty and independence, could so steadily and systematically keep the experienced Roman troops in check, must have attained a tolerably exalted position in the scale of civilisation. Many of the weapons, ornaments, and implements which are discovered occasionally in Scotland certainly date anterior to the Roman conquest, and confirm this more reasonable view of the state of the early inhabitants; while there appear to be grounds for a further investigation of peculiar stone structures in various parts of the north of Scotland, with a view to ascertain whether they may not be appropriated to the Caledonian Britons, rather than to the Norwegians or Danes, to whom these buildings have by some been assigned.

In the absence of copious and direct historical evidence on the improvements and changes in the state of the country by the settlement of the Romans, the author's assumptions are advanced with propriety and sober reason. After a careful review of the celebrated invasion by Agricola, whose sudden recall by Domitian deprived the country of the benefit of a governor whose consummate military skill was the least of his qualifications for command, the next epoch in the history of Caledonia Romana is that of the important rule of Lollius Urbicus:

"The year 140, when Lollius Urbicus assumed the government of Britain, may apparently be regarded as the date of the complete subjugation and settlement of those districts which were afterwards included in the province of Valeria. Determined to establish his authority on a sure foundation, he seems to have

lost no time after his arrival in compelling the Caledonians to retire beyond the Forth, and in again taking possession of the districts which Agricola had overrun. He even flattered himself, it would seem, with the hope of reducing the whole island to obedience; for there is no doubt but that he advanced with his forces along the valley of the Earn to Strathmore, and penetrated by the east coast as far as the Moray Firth. Experience, however, must soon have taught him that the interior of the mountain region on his left was destined to remain the unassailable stronghold of his 'barbarian' foes; and although, as is believed, he resolved to maintain possession of the country he had now traversed by establishing garrisons within it, still he seems to have very soon become sensible that the proper security of the province was only to be insured, by placing what he might consider an impassable barrier between its more fertile regions and the mountainous country of the unconquered tribes, who, from their inaccessible retreats among the defiles of the Grampians, bade a stern defiance to his ambitious designs. With this view he turned his eyes to the *praetentura* raised by Agricola across the narrowest part of the island; and satisfied with the favourable nature of that position, he set about enlarging and strengthening the forts which the troops of the former had occupied—uniting them along the entire line by means of an earthen wall or curtain, and facing the whole by that immense ditch, which for so long a period arrested the plundering forays of the Caledonian warriors. When this great bulwark was accomplished, and the southern districts placed, in consequence, in a state of safety, the proprator of Antoninus may have had abundant leisure to direct his attention to the general improvement of the country. According to good authority he retained the government of Britain for about twenty years; and as it was the Roman policy to encourage the constant employment of its soldiery in order to prevent the evil consequences of idle habits, we may well believe that, during the protracted command of a man the commencement of whose undertakings was a work so gigantic as the wall of Antoninus, the progress of Roman enterprise would not be slow. It was to Lollius Urbicus, therefore, that in all probability the *Provincia Romana* of North Britain was indebted for those improvements which principally contributed to introduce within its limits the germs of civilised life. To the farthest extremity of his progress he carried forward those important adjuncts to all national improvement—the great military roads; which connecting, as it were, the valleys of Perthshire with the plains of Kent, consolidated the basis of his power, and spread to their farthest limits the much-vaunted glories of the Roman name. The stations of an army which remained for so long a period undisturbed possessors of the country must have gradually emerged from the condition of mere defensive works, and have assumed the character of fortified hamlets, or, in some cases, of colonial towns. This can hardly be questioned; for we may rest assured that the influx of camp-followers, which could not fail to set in when the troops became definitely settled at any particular spot, must very soon have collected an active population around the quarters of the military; while the wants of such an assemblage, now domiciled amid the plains of the north, would rapidly lead both to the establishment of villages, and to the cultivation of the country in their immediate vicinity. Besides this, it may be reasonably inferred, that as that part of the natives which had succumbed to the force

of circumstances became more accustomed to their new position, or more hopeless of a change, they would gradually come to associate with the Romans on friendly terms; until, at length, the necessity of their protection, or a preference for such a mode of life, would induce them to cluster around the precincts of the Roman stations. Such a change—necessarily the work of time—was by no means likely to have occurred during the brief occupation of Agricola; but may very possibly have been brought about while Lollius Urbicus commanded in Britain. He must have had a large army quartered in Scotland, to overawe, so effectually as he seems to have done, the entire mass of the independent population, who were smarting under their wrongs in the very sight, it may be said, of his outposts; as we do not learn of a single instance of their appearing in the field during the whole time of his government. The greatest numbers of his forces were quartered, it is probable, along the line of the wall, and in the districts which he occupied beyond its range; but wherever garrisoned, whether in a position exposed to attack or not, the same system of improvement must have been, to a certainty, more or less pursued. The whole of Strathearn, for instance, has been traversed by durable roads, diverging generally from the grand trunk-line which led by Stirling and Ardoch to the Tay, and thence into Forfarshire. Here towns likewise rose; and in this territory, *extra murum*, were undoubtedly placed some of the most important military stations which were ever established in the country. The great majority of these can be attributed to no other than Urbicus; for when, at any former, or at any subsequent period, did the Romans occupy that part of the country for a length of time sufficient to accomplish such arduous undertakings? Never; in so far as any proof can be adduced from what we know of their occupation of Britain. With the continuance of a settled government, the formation of good roads, the establishment of peaceable communities, and the introduction of industrial pursuits, the numbers who followed, from inclination or the hope of gain, in the wake of the legions would gradually increase; and the influence of foreign habits must, in a corresponding degree, have spread throughout the land; and as the Romans generally completed the overthrow of a people's independence by the annihilation of their national manners, no great lapse of time may have intervened ere the vanquished portion of our ancient tribes had submitted to the change which was destined to undermine the warlike spirit of the Gael, and to leave him a feeble dependant on the arm of the stranger. We are only made aware of this effect in the records of long after-times, when the provincial Britons trembled at the thought of their being left single-handed to oppose the fierce inroads of the Picts; but undoubtedly the seeds of their weakness were sown at the period when the wall of Lollius Urbicus secured them from collision with the roving bands of their more independent countrymen."

The most important, however, as well as the larger portion of the volume, is devoted to the vestiges still extant of the memorials of ancient enterprise,—the remains of the highways, towns, stations, camps, and other works connected with the military establishment of the Roman forces. In connexion with the several localities described, the author has placed the various inscriptions which from time to time have been brought to light. These monuments afford the most satisfactory evidence we possess of the transactions of the Romans in North Britain,

and comprise, moreover, a vast mass of curious information on the habits and usages, both military and religious, of the Romano-Britons. They refer to the progress and completion of public works; the building, dedication, and restoration of temples; votive addresses, not only to the great deities of the Roman empire, but also to a host of local and obscure gods and goddesses, which the accommodating and tolerant mythology of the Romans allowed to be engraven upon the national stock; monuments to the soldiers and their families, who, it appears, were often cut off in the very flower of life, most probably sacrificed to the inclemency of the northern climate. Many of these inscriptions must not be criticised too severely with reference to the grammatical construction of the Latin language. They often exhibit such blunders in orthography and ungrammatical sentences as might be expected from the artists of a provincial camp; the altars, tablets, and statues, although they do not exhibit high artistic skill, are yet generally chaste and elegant, and the first are invariably far superior in taste and propriety to those which at the present day crowd our churchyards and churches. Most of the inscriptions will be found to be already published; but the author has brought them together into one view, corrected and redrawn in a very creditable manner. One of those more recently discovered is dedicated to the Magusan Hercules, by Valerius Nigrinus, a "duplicarius" in the Tungrian cavalry:

"HERCVLI
MAGVSAN
· SACRVM
VAL. NIGRI
NVS DVPLI
ALAE TVN
GRORVM."

It was discovered in 1841, about a mile to the south of Polmont. One to Apollo Granius, which, like numerous others, has been neglected and lost, is peculiarly interesting, as having engaged the attention both of Queen Mary of Scotland and Queen Elizabeth of England, in days when national antiquities are not generally known to have gained the notice of royalty.

"According to Camden, Napier of Merchiston was the first to take any particular notice of this altar; and its discovery has, in consequence, been ascribed to the period when he wrote. But this is a mistake: as we find, by the following extract from her treasurer's accounts, that it had been found in the spring of 1565, and that Queen Mary of Scotland had apparently interested herself in the preservation of this, among other relics:—

"April 1565.—Item to ane Boy passand of Edinburgh with ane charge of the Queenis Grace, direct to the Baillies of Mussilburgh, charging thame to tak diligent heid and attendane, that the Monument of Grit Antiquite new fundin be nocth demolisit nor broken down: xiid."

The remains of a Roman bath were laid open at the time the altar was discovered, and they are no doubt likewise referred to in the treasurer's memorandum. In proof, however, that the inscription to Apollo formed a part of the "monument" above mentioned, there is a letter in the State-paper Office, from Elizabeth's ambassador Randolph to Sir William Cecil, dated 18th April, 1565, in which, turning for a mo-

* The word "duplicarius" refers to a class of the Roman soldiery who received double pay for meritorious service. The Tungri were German auxiliaries from the neighbourhood of modern Liege.

ment from the graver affairs of state, he informs the minister, that 'The cave found byysda Muskelbourse seemeth to be some monument of the Romaynes, by a stone that was found, wth these words greven upon hym. 'Appolini Granno Q. L. Sabinianus Proc. Aug.' [and] Dyvers short pillars sette upright upon the ground covered wth tyle stones, large and thyucke, torning into dyvers angles and certain places lyke unto chynes [chimneys?] to avoid smoke. Thys is all that I can gather therof.'

It is somewhat curious to find the youthful Queen of Scots and the intriguing emissary of Elizabeth equally bestowing their attention on a matter of this kind. The latter appears to have written as if in answer to some inquiry made by Cecil on the subject. What, it may be asked, could the impervious Burleigh have had to interest him in the discovery of such remains? Was he an antiquary at heart? and did he bear his thoughts at times from council and from court to steal into the solitude of such pursuits? Or was his eye already so intently fixed on all that took place beyond the border-marches, that it never closed, even to the most trifling occurrences of the passing day? Perhaps this is the most probable conjecture, and the notice which Randolph took of them may possibly have occurred in consequence of some visit paid by the Scottish queen to those antiquities.

In more modern times the antiquary has to record such wanton destruction of our national monuments by the thoughtless and selfish, and to witness such indifference towards them on the part of the government, that he is puzzled how to reconcile such barbarism with the vaunted intelligence of the times. Mr. Stuart's pages are replete with instances; from among which may be cited the destruction of that celebrated building called Arthur's Oon (Scotticè, oven), which appears to have been a *sacellum*, or minor temple of some kind or other. "It had stood," he remarks, "for fifteen centuries by the 'dark winding Carron,' facing unshaken the rude buffets of time, spared alike by Pict and Scot, by Saxon, Norman, and Dane; which, if what is writ be true, had beheld the passing legions of Severus, the gathering of Ossian's heroes, the adventurous march of Wallace, the flight of Bannockburn;—this venerable monument of departed ages fell in the year 1748, before the perhaps pardonable Vandalism of a Scottish proprietor, whose tastes, centred round a comparatively narrow point, could neither appreciate an interest in the past, nor make any allowance for what he regarded as the foibles of others. In his eyes the walls of the Roman chapel were vested with no peculiar interest; and at a time when such materials happened to be wanted, he caused the building to be pulled down, and its stones to be made use of for the construction of a river-dam. This, we are told, was afterwards swept away by the current; so that, in all probability, the last remains of Arthur's Oon lie at the present day buried amid the muddy shallows of the Carron!" In noticing the rapid disappearance of other remains, he concludes: "If there be one who would look upon the traces of the Roman amelioration of Scotland before they shall have ceased to exist, let him proceed, while it is yet time, to visit the remains of the ancient *vix* still to be observed in the parishes of Lanark, Stonehouse, Strathaven, Jedburgh, and Gask; for assuredly the years of many of them are numbered, and the 'hold' of seventeen centuries is finally breaking away."

Without being hypercritical, we may remark, that the author might have increased and va-

ried the interest of this useful volume by referring to numismatic evidence, which considerably enlightens our knowledge of Romano-British events. The Caledonians in the time of Hadrian destroyed some forts erected by Agricola. The emperor himself came to Britain with three legions, and speedily quelled the disturbances. Various coins commemorate his success. Some of Antoninus, Commodus, and Severus also relate to North Britain; but that specimen quoted in p. 164 does not particularly refer to this country, and was certainly not minted at York. Fig. 6, in pl. x., a Minerva armed with a *tilting-spear*, is not an antique; and fig. 4, pl. viii., *BRVSCF.* is simply *Brueuc Fecit.* P. 265, *et seq.* The gold bracelets discovered in the stone coffins are probably Roman. Many instances may be cited of such ornaments being deposited in Roman burial places. On the contrary, weapons and armour are not usually found with Roman remains, but are rather indicative of Saxon or Danish interment. The correct appropriation of urns and other objects is a matter of considerable difficulty, depending chiefly upon collateral circumstances. Rude workmanship is not essentially indicative of a remotely early period.

The Spoon: with upwards of 100 Illustrations, Primitive, Egyptian, Roman, Mediæval, and Modern. By Habbakuk O. Westman, of the Globe Tavern, &c. 8vo, pp. 288. London, Wiley and Putnam.

THIS is a somewhat elaborated *jeu-d'esprit* (a long game to be sure), but containing a good deal of curious and entertaining matter, got together from many sources, on costume, ancient customs, &c., &c., and especially on the article of spoons. We can safely recommend it both to antiquarian and general readers as a miscellaneous collection which cannot fail to interest, inform, and amuse them on numerous subjects connected with the immediate and familiar business of social life throughout all countries and ages. We shall not need to give many examples, but a touch or two will serve to show "how the cat jumps." Speaking of old dresses in England, Mr. Habbakuk observes:

"Norman fashions were succeeded in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries by the English gown, bibs, aprons, and corsets. Immense trains were attached to the skirts of gowns. Horned and also steeple caps for the head made their appearance, thus lengthening both extremities of the person to a monstrous extent. A lady, on a visit of ceremony, is said to have sometimes been in the centre of a drawing-room, while the tail of her dress was still in the street. Chaucer is severe on this and other parts of female dress. In the Parson's Tale, he rails at 'the superfluities of the foreside gounes, trailing in the dong, and in the myre, on hors, and eke on foot.' In Dunbar's Poems, they are represented as performing the part of a besom:

'Sie farthingallis on flaggis als fatt as quahailis
Fattit lyk fulis with hattis that littel availis.'
And sic towill tailis to sweep the casly clene."

To this ugly and inconvenient fashion we have returned in the present day; and it is pitiable to see our nice women so draggle-tailed as they sweep the streets with their long petticoats in the dirtiest weather. There they are, poor things! all who cannot coach it, and have occasion to go out—there they are, splashed with mud from heel to hip, their "fowill tailis" flapping up and down with the accumulated weight of nearly as much as would load a costermonger's donkey-cart, their shoes or boots converted into tripe, and their hose up to the knees and

through to the skin intimately charged with every kind of filth so abundantly compounded for the pavement of London. And our "myre" has not improved since Chaucer's time, any more than our "gounes." But we must afford one extract to the main subject, Spoons, and therewith leave all that is said of these useful instruments to be consulted in the work itself.

"In a volume of ancient engravings now before us, one, dated A.D. 1470, represents an itinerant charlatan, with his family and stock in trade. He is playing on bagpipes, and bears two children in a basket strapped to his back. His wife carries a young cherub and leads an ass laden with panniers, out of which peep a couple of boys who have not learned to walk. The eldest son, accompanied by the dog, goes before with an owl on his shoulder. In the man's hat are stuck a couple of spoons. In the days of ecclesiastical rule, when monks were monarchs and lay people could neither eat nor drink but as the church pleased, a merciful clause was at length introduced into the canons respecting Lent, with the view of removing a very serious obstacle to the salvation of those who lived upon alms—a pleasing proof of the anxiety of ghostly fathers to save (though only at the last extremity) the ghastly sheep in their flocks. It was to this effect:—Beggars, when ready to affamish for want, may eat in Lent time what they can get."

The multitude of spoon patterns in the lithographic engravings are enough, of themselves, to pass the book into popular acceptation.

A Description, Historical and Topographical, of Genoa; with Remarks on the Climate, &c. By H. J. Bunnett, M.D. Pp. 68. London, J. R. Smith.

THIS is a nice and agreeable little work, and may be very serviceable in the guidance of invalids. The author resided several years in Genoa, of which his account is succinct, but sufficient to supply every class of readers with the information they may seek respecting this picturesque and interesting city. We quote an example of immediate application:

"On the whole, the natural products of the duchy of Genoa are obtained only by the force of great labour on the part of the peasantry, whose condition, it must be conceded, is not one of much ease or comfort, though it cannot be denied that they submit to it with the greatest cheerfulness and good humour. As to the inhabitants and trading community of Genoa, there is no nation under the sun more addicted to the love of gain than themselves; it is inherent in all ranks, and manifests itself through all their dealings. Indeed here, as well as elsewhere, self-interest is the ruling passion of all classes, and intellectual attainments are but little attended to. These blemishes are ascribed to their neglect of travel, and their want of knowledge of the customs and institutions of other countries. The lower classes of Genoa are industrious, sober, and obliging, little addicted to disputes, and peaceable and orderly in all their transactions. The men are well and comfortably clothed, and the women are clean and neat; they are fond of ornaments, and are remarkable for their large gold earrings and neck chains, which latter are often of considerable value, and to which is generally suspended an immense cross or medal, with some saint's head attached to it; they wear their beautiful black hair plainly divided in front, with the back part braided and confined with a large gold pin; a similar one also fastens the mazero, a scarf of white muslin attached to the top of the head, and falling down on each side

to the feet. This costume is the never-failing dress of the middle classes of the inhabitants. The peasantry, on the contrary, are accustomed to wear their mazero made of printed cotton, and of the brightest and most gaudy colours, representing animals, birds, trees, and houses, and which is evidently a relic of the Indian and Moorish customs. The younger women, also, usually ornament their hair with the flowers of the carnation and white jessamine, which give a gay and pleasing effect."

With this one extract we heartily commend the ancient history, state of the arts, and other topics (especially the sanitary statements) to the perusal of the intelligent reader.

Old Jolliffe: not a Goblin Story. By the Spirit of a Little Bell, awakened by "The Chimes." Pp. 56. London, W. N. Wright.

A TALE written to counteract the deleterious effects imputed by the author to Dickens' *Chimes*; of which he says: "This book disappoints me more than I can tell: I know that the intention is to do good, although the feelings expressed in it are much more likely to do harm; the poor, on whose account it seems written, will never benefit by being taught they are very wretched, and oppressed, and not cared for by the rich,—not a bit of it,—it will only serve to make them more miserable and unhappy, and damp all their efforts to make their conditions better.

"Now, here is an excellent observation; I wish all the book had been like it," continues old Jolliffe, reading aloud: "I know that we must trust and hope, and neither doubt ourselves, nor the good in one another." It is a very true and beautiful remark, and if it had been followed up, we should have had a very different, and far happier work,—shewing us all how necessary it is to go manfully and steadily on, keeping a stout heart in all our troubles, and not doubting the good in our fellow-creatures, whatever their station. And that's what he means I'm sure, for his other works are very different to this. I've read them all, sir, and I don't remember an uncharitable line in any one of them:—but in this, he seems to give all his kindly feelings to the poor, and does not say one kindly word for the rich—and that's not charitable. He can't mean that all rich people are like those he describes, but he ought to have known the poor would think he meant so. It strikes me, sir, he has suffered a sad case that occurred the other day to take hold of his warm heart and lead him a trifle out of the right road this time. I read that case in the papers myself—and a sad cruel one it was—nobody can deny that. And there again, sir, said the old man, suddenly closing and laying down the book. The papers, I think, do a great deal of mischief, by the way in which they talk about the miseries of the lower orders, as they call them—no doubt there is a great deal of trouble in the world, 'man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards,' you know, sir, but all that grand writing won't mend it. * * *

In palaces, in cottages, there are equally warm hearts, ready to assist all who need help;—a true tale of sorrow gently told, and pity gently urged, speaks to the hearts of all, and will never go unheard nor unanswered. There is much grief in the world, much trouble; but it should be our endeavour to teach all who are suffering that it is good to be so afflicted, for such a thought will create a contented spirit, which will carry them through all their trials and pain. Let us throw away discontent as the philosopher did the shell, and shortly will be seen the good effects from such a deed; dismiss it when it creeps upon you, as you would

a wicked thought; whenever it has laid hold of you, exorcise it as an evil spirit with the name of Jolliffe! and forthwith it will leave you unscathed and unharmed."

PRINCE A. LABANOFF. *LETTRES DE MARIE STUART.*

[Second notice.]

In our last *Gazette* we made our readers acquainted with the general drift of this publication; and, from its great mass of valuable documents, culled a few which related to subjects of historical and popular interest. We there alluded to a remarkable letter from Mary to the Pope, dated Fotheringay, and shewing her entire devotedness to the Romish church, and promised to return to it this week; but, previous to so doing, we may quote a similar autograph epistle in the *Bibliothèque Barberini*, at Rome, of a date long anterior, and evincing her determination to extinguish the heresy which prevailed in Scotland, and troubled her whole reign as it did at the time she penned the following to the preceding pope, Pius IV. It is in French:—

"Edinb., Oct. 20, 1564.

"Very holy father,—Since the return of our uncle, Monsieur the Cardinal of Lorraine, from the holy council, held in the town of Trente, we have been informed by him of the holy statutes and decrees which were there made for the increase and integrity of the Catholic and Christian religion; and, subsequently, it has pleased your Holiness to send us a book of all that was transacted in that holy synod, which has given us singular satisfaction; and we have also perceived by your letters, the good remembrance and protection which you are pleased to have of us, in return for which we kiss with all humility the feet of your Holiness, supplicating you to hold us always in the number of your most holy and devoted daughters. We will study more and more for the increase and union of our mother holy church, and will cause it to be obeyed by all our subjects, if God, by his grace, should reduce and destroy the heresies (as I hope), along with the good order and reformation which your Holiness can give to them; and, on our part, we will spare no means in our power, as is commanded us by God, whom, in conclusion, we pray to give you a very long life in very prosperous health.

"Written at Edinburgh, the 20th day of October, 1564. Your Holiness's very humble and devout daughter,

MARIE R.

"*Au dos: A nostre Sainte Père, Le Pape Pie IV.*"

The longer and more important letter to Sixtus V. is from the secret archives of the Vatican, and may be viewed as a death-bed revelation; for it is of the 23d November, 1586, after she had been doomed to die. It is headed

JEHSUS MARIA.



and occupies seven pages of the book: like the other, in French, and beginning thus:—

"Holy Father,—Since so it is that it has pleased God, by his Divine Providence, to put order in his church, by which he has willed that, under his crucified son Jésus Christ, all those who shall believe in him and shall be baptised in the name of the holy Trinity, must recognise one universal and catholic church for mother, the commandments of which we must keep, with the ten of the law, under pain of damnation; it is requisite that every one who aspires to eternal life have his eye fixed there. Now I being born of kings and parents all baptised in this church, as well as myself, and what is more,

from the breast, unworthy as I am, having been called to the royal dignity, anointed and consecrated by its ministers and authority, being nourished and bred under its wings, and instructed by it in the obedience due from all Christians to him whom it, guided by the Holy Spirit, has elected according to the ancient decrees and order of the primitive church to the holy apostolical see, as our head on earth, to whom Jéhsus Christ, in his last will, gave power, &c. . . . I appeal for testimony to my Saviour Jéhsus Christ, to the holy Trinity, to the glorious Virgin Mary, to all the angels and archangels, to St. Peter the shepherd, my particular intercessor and special advocate, St. Paul the Apostle of the Gentiles, St. Andrew and all the holy Apostles, St. George, and in general, all the saints of both sexes in Paradise, that I have always lived in this faith, which is that of the universal, catholic, apostolic, and Roman church, in which being regenerated, I have always had the intention of doing my duty towards the holy apostolical see. Of which, to my great regret, I have not been able to render due testimony to your Holiness on account of my detention in this captivity and my long illness; but now that it has pleased God, very holy father, to permit, for my sins and those of this unfortunate island, that I (the only remains of the blood of England and Scotland making profession of this faith) should be, after twenty years of captivity, shut up in a narrow prison, and, at length, condemned to death by the heretical parliament and assembly of this country, as it has been this day announced to me by the mouth of Lord Buckhurst, Amias Paulet, my keeper, one Drue Drury, a knight, and a secretary named Beale, in the name of their Queen, &c."

She goes on to recommend herself to the pope's prayers, asserting that she had "voluntarily offered her life in their heretical assembly in order to maintain her catholic religion, and to draw back the backsliders of this island." * * * For a witness of which (she continues) at my end I will not fail to prefer the public good to the particular interest of flesh and blood, which causes me to pray you, with a mortal regret for the perdition of my poor child, after having tried all means to regain him, having been a true father to him, as St. John the Evangelist was to the youth whom he withdrew from the company of robbers, to take at length all the authority over him which I can give you to constrain him, and, if it please you, to call the catholic king [of Spain] to assist you as far as concerns temporal affairs, and also to try to ally them by marriage; and if God for my sins permit him to be obstinate, knowing no Christian prince in our times who has laboured so much for the faith, or laboured in so many ways to aid in the reduction of this island, than the catholic king, to whom I owe much obligation, he being the only one who has aided me with his money and advice in my necessities, under your good pleasure, I leave to him all the right and interest which I have in the government of this kingdom [England], my son being obstinate out of the pale of the church."

In a letter written at the same time to Don Bernarde de Mendoça, she declares similarly that she has given up to the king of Spain all her rights to the English crown, and covertly invites him to assert and enforce them.

That the unfortunate Mary died stedfast in every particular of her faith is not only vividly painted in these letters, but she declares that she cedes the crown of Scotland also to the king of Spain if her son persists in his errors;

which she deeply deplores. She earnestly entreats that prayers may be put up for her soul; and in case she should be denied confession and the sacrament of her own church* at the scaffold, she begs the pope himself to extend to her his all-powerful religious succours.

There is another curious letter, from Bolton, of 30th Nov. 1568 (in Italian, to Pius V.), in which the queen exposes the perfidy of her enemies in endeavouring to get it believed that she was wavering in her catholicity. To afford a pretext for this calumny, she states, they had introduced into the place where she was straitly confined an Anglican priest, who took upon him to recite prayers in the vulgar tongue; to which she had only listened because she was deprived of all other religious exercise. If this be a sin, she adjures his Holiness to pardon it; and promises to submit to any penance which all the catholic princes, and above all the pope himself, may be pleased to impose upon her.

A letter from the pope's nuncio to Cosmo I. Grand Duke of Tuscany, relates the circumstances of the murder of Darnley (see p. 105, vol. vii.); and a yet more interesting paper on the same subject is a despatch of the commander Petrucci to the same prince (Paris, Feb. 1569), and now in the archives of the Medici, at Florence. In this (in Italian) the writer describes the nullity of the accusations against Mary, and the breach of her word by Elizabeth in admitting Murray to her presence after she had pledged herself that she would not do so. He says that she not only did this, but took him under her especial protection; that Murray in return had engaged to put the Scotch into her hands, and form an everlasting league between the two kingdoms. That Mary had ought to do with the assassination of Darnley, he declares to be disproved by the defence of Lord Herries; and speaks of Elizabeth's rage and confusion in being thus foiled in fixing the guilt upon her cousin. He also mentions various plots by which the queen of England sought to accomplish the death of her rival; and her declaration in a high tone that Mary was of no religion, and only pretended to the catholic faith as a means of subverting England. He concludes with a hope that God will confound Elizabeth and all other heretics.

The supplement of letters, found whilst the last volume was at press, is very interesting in a literary point of view, as well as in the national traits of manners and the condition of various parts of Scotland which it exhibits. Mary's Book of Hours is in the Imperial Library at Petersburgh, but some Goth has cut down the margins to gild it, and through many words written by the queen. There is still plainly decipherable:

"A moi, Marie, R."

and on the recto of the 13th page, distinctly—

"Ce livre est à moi. Marie, Royne, 1554."

These are the only words written by Mary during her residence in France. All the rest of the verses and signatures are of the date of her captivity in England. We quote a few examples:

"Qui jamais davantage eust contraire le sort;
Si la vie m'est moins utile que la mort!
Et plusst que cha[n]ger de mes maux l'aventure,
Chacun change pour moi d'humeur et de nature.

Marie, R."

"Les heures je guide, et le jour,
Par l'ordre exact de ma carrière,
Quittant mon triste séjour,
Pour isy croistre ma lumière."

"Un cœur que l'outrage martyre
Par un mépris ou d'un refus,
A le pouvoir de faire dire:
Je ne suis plus ce que je fus.
Marie."

"Si nos penseurs sont eslevés,
No l'estimés pas chose étrange;
Ils méritent être approuvés,
Ayant pour objet un bel ange."

"En feinte mes amis changent leur bienveillance,
Tout le bien qu'ils me font est dévier ma mort;
Et comme si, mourant, j'estois en défaillance,
Dessus mes vestemens ils ont jeté le sort."

"Bien plus utile est l'heure que non pas la fortune,
Puisqu'elle change autant qu'elle est opportune."

"La vieillesse est un mal qui ne se peut guérir,
Et la jeunesse un bien que pas un ne menage,
Qui fait qu'aussitôt ne l'homme est près de mourir,
Et qui l'en croit heureux travaille davantage."

With these extracts we take our leave of this very valuable addition to the history of a very extraordinary period, which must find a place in every good library both at home and abroad.

A brief Account of the Parish of Stowting, in the County of Kent, and of the Antiquities lately discovered there. By the Rev. Frederick Wrench, Rector of Stowting. 8vo, pp. 12. London, J. R. Smith.

This pamphlet, embellished with three folding coloured plates etched by the author, contains a history of the parish of Stowting, and an account of the very interesting Saxon remains—swords and knives, beads, rings, brooches, fibulae, urns, coins, &c.,—recently brought to light in excavating in that parish. It is an agreeably drawn-up sketch, and deserves the more encouragement for the meritorious intention with which it is published, it being stated that "whatever profits may arise from the sale of this work are to be appropriated towards the restoration of an ancient stained-glass window in the parish church, an account of which will appear in the second and concluding part.

The Works of Edmund Spenser. 8vo, pp. 542, double columns.

The Works of Philip Massinger; with Gifford's Notes, &c. 8vo, pp. 529, double columns. London, H. Washbourne.

If to these re-publications we add a fifth edition of Ellis's *Specimens of Early English Poetry* (3 vols. 12mo), also got up in popular form by the same publisher, we furnish a list of almost a poetical library, produced in a manner to merit extensive popular approbation. The flowing sweetness of Spenser, and his inexhaustible imagination, shine beautifully by the side of Massinger, one of the few worthy successors of the Shaksperian age (with Gifford's acute critical notes); and the delightful varieties rescued by Ellis from the shades of antiquity are in themselves an endless collection for study and recreation.

The Works of G. P. R. James. Vol. IV. Smith, Elder, and Co.

"*One in a Thousand, or the Days of Henry Quatre*" is the romance which Mr. James has given the public as the fourth of this series. No English writer ever displayed so complete a knowledge of French history and French national manners at all recorded periods. Need we wonder, therefore, that this is one of the most accurately descriptive of the author's productions; and gives us most exact information respecting the political movements and social habits of the age of the brilliant Henry, "le premier de nos rois." The characteristic spirit and the striking incident of the tale are so happily commingled, that whilst they account for its past popularity, they will assuredly ad-

vance it to still greater favour now that it appears in an amended edition and what economists love, a cheaper form.

The History of England, Reign of George III. By John Adolphus, Esq. Vol. VII. 8vo, pp. 769. London, J. Lee.

Our veteran and able contemporary continues his labour with unabated vigour. The mighty and momentous period from 1795 to 1804 is fully discussed in this volume; and much of it may be read with increased interest at this moment from its enabling us to compare its statements with the contemporary views of M. Thiers. The narrative is, as hitherto, plain and straightforward, so that he who runs may read and understand; and the author's reflections throughout tempered with great moderation, and seasoned with excellent judgment.

Mrs. Delectable and her Pupils; or the Spirit of Young England "coming out." Pp. 152. London, H. Cunningham.

A PLEASANT enough satire upon the first class of boarding education for fashionable young ladies. The letters written under the eye of Mrs. Delectable and those written on the sly are of very different character; and the victimising department is laughably described:—“specially ‘Resurrection Pie,’ so called because the pupils hail in its anatomy the return of sundry dainty pieces they thought had long slumbered in oblivion. The smartness of this little volume, and its piquant *dénouement*, may well recommend it to the half hour its perusal will cost, and family circles may enjoy a few broad grins in the reading of its pages aloud.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

April 4th.—Mr. Solly “On the protective cases of the brain and spinal cord in man and the lower animals.” After alluding to the interest manifested in the lectures on the physiolog of the nervous system delivered on former occasions by himself, Mr. S. entered upon the description of the protective apparatus of the very important organs, the brain and spinal cord, the centres of the nervous system. The arch-like construction of the skull was pointed out, its thicker and stronger parts being at the sides and base, in the manner of abutments. The two tables of the skull, or the outer and fibrous layer, calculated to resist a blow, and the inner or porcelain layer, suited to resist the entrance of a point, were shewn. Next the hard and dense membrane immediately attached to the bone, the duramater, with its processes, the great falx, preventing lateral shaking of the brain, and its tentorium, preventing vertical shaking, and protecting the little brain, were described. And then the delicate spider-web membrane, secreting its lubricating fluid, and covering the inner surface of the duramater and the outer of the *arachnoid*, or that membrane which immediately and accurately encloses the brain, and serves to retain its form and convey bloodvessels to its substance. The spinal column was described as a hollow, flexible tube, having different curvatures, and formed of 24 joints or vertebrae: the spinal marrow passes down this canal not in contact with its sides, but protected by fluid and short processes of the dense dura mater, which here and there on each side are attached to the sheath of the cord and the side of the canal, acting like stays, and called the ligamenta denticulata:—the fluid was proved by M. Jendie to fill the cavity of the canal completely, so that when the outer membrane was laid bare and punctured, it jetted out. This is a great

source of protection. In the supply of blood to the brain, Mr. S. pointed out the curves of the carotid arteries (just as they enter the skull), which serve to retard the violent injection of the blood, and prevent injury. In ruminants a more complicated provision of this kind exists, many contortions being made so as to break the force of the current without diminishing the supply. It is considered that this is so formed to prevent the additional impetus which the blood acquires from the downward position of the head in grazing so constantly; and it is remarkable that in the giraffe it is not found, for this animal crops the branches of trees. The veins of the brain have no valves, and open into large sinuses which are always kept patent, and thus allow of a free exit of the effete blood. In speaking of organs for diversion, Mr. S. mentioned that M. Simon considers the thyroid gland to act in this way towards the brain; and it is curious that in the cretins or idiots of the Vallois we find this body almost always in a state of great enlargement. The lecturer then took a brief view of the spinal cord and its protective means in the lower animals. After mentioning the grand division made by comparative anatomists into vertebrate and invertebrate animals, he shewed that in the crustacea and insects the cord having no protecting case is placed on the ventral surface of the animal, thus having the whole thickness of the body above it for its protection. In the lamprey there is just a cartilaginous tube, a rudiment of the column which contains the cord. In the sturgeon there are small pieces of bone on each side of the vertebrae; and in the cod fish the vertebrae is pretty well formed, having two spines and intervertebral substance. An interesting example of the use of anatomical knowledge to paleontologists was given. Dr. Buckland having observed that scales like those of the armadillo's armour were often found fossilised with the bones of the megaltherium, concluded that this animal must have been like the armadillo; but Mr. Owen, knowing that the vertebrae of this little animal have three noral spines placed at angles, so as to take the great bearing which its armour can sustain, said that if the megaltherium had been of the armadillo kind, its vertebrae would have had more than the one noral spine which they possess; it is therefore decided that these scales must belong to another animal. Mr. Solly takes the ganglionic view of the brain and cord; he considers both a collection of ganglia. His arguments in favour of this view with regard to the cord were founded on the fact of grey matter being found in the centre of the cord, and that in the whiting the cord consists of several ganglia joined together longitudinally. He is of opinion, too, that the brain cannot become intellectual if the skull do not expand. Another point interesting to anatomists, the communication or not of the fluid of the cord with that of the brain, and that of the ventricles of the brain with the fluid exterior, Mr. Solly said he did not consider there was any communication beyond that of endosmosis.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 3d.—The Rev. F. W. Hope, who has been elected president, in the chair. A remarkably fine specimen of amber or *Resin animé* was exhibited by Mr. Ingpen, containing a butterfly and numerous other insects. Extracts from a letter addressed by Captain Boys to the secretary were read, containing notices of the habits of the *Termites* and other insects of India. Also extracts from a letter from Dr. Tem-

leton, detailing some cases in which the bite of the *Scolopendra*, in Ceylon, had proved injurious. Mr. Newport also stated that *Lithobius* was poisonous, although he had not discovered a poison-gland in it. A paper was read “On the sectional characters of the genus *Lucanus*,” by Mr. J. O. Westwood, and the commencement of a memoir of the life of the celebrated Danish entomologist Fabricius, by the Rev. F. W. Hope. Mr. Doubleday also described a peculiar structure in the wings of a South American butterfly which Mr. Darwin had observed to make a distinct sound during flight.

April 7th.—The president in the chair. Mr. Westwood exhibited an extensive series of species and genera of *Paussidae*, including several new ones, recently received by him from Capt. Boys; also the large globular ball of earth formed by the *Copris molossus*, and which, upon being opened, was found to enclose a mass of excrement and a young insect; also the singular pupa and pupa-case of *Simulium*, a small dipterous insect which is fixed on the under-leaves of water-cress, and which not being easily removable by washing the cress, is doubtless eaten in considerable numbers. A paper by Mr. White, “On some new crustacea;” another by Mr. Waterhouse, “On the character and geographical range of typical groups;” and another by Mr. Westwood, “On a new genus of *Lamellicorn* beetles,” were read. An extended discussion on the geographical distribution of insects ensued.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, April 5, 1845.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of 31st March.—A favourable report on an improved pantograph, invented by M. Paulonie, was read by M. Mathieu.

M. Don submitted tables of pluviometric observations made in Algiers during the years 1838 to 1844. It is generally admitted that the rainy season there comprises eight months, September to April. The result of these observations, however, is, that the period of dryness is only three months, June, July, and August. The letter of M. Don stated that the winter just passed was comparatively as severe in Algeria as in France. Snow remained on the ground forty-eight hours, a circumstance unknown in Algeria to the memory of man. However, the thermometer never fell to zero; its minimum having been +3. The quantity of rain, hail, and snow in January and February, 1845, exceeded the mean of preceding years. From the 20th February to the 5th March, the date of M. Don's letter, no rain had fallen in Algeria, and the mean temperature has been +14° at 7 A.M. and +15° at midday.

A memoir by M. Blondat at considerable length attempted to shew that the discovery of the means of instantaneously separating gases from the solid or liquid form would cause sooner or later in the art of locomotion a revolution not less important than the change from common roads to railroads. The author asked for a special grant to encourage the inquiry for motive power other than steam.

French Antiquarian Intelligence.—Among other continental instances of cathedrals rescued from the disastrous effects of whitewashing inside (that invariable practice in our English cathedrals, until within a very few years), we may mention those of Tournay and Autun. The latter edifice is about the size of one of our English cathedrals,—passing, therefore, for a moderate size in France,—and the total cost of

from the breast, unworthy as I am, having been called to the royal dignity, anointed and consecrated by its ministers and authority, being nourished and bred under its wings, and instructed by it in the obedience due from all Christians to him whom it, guided by the Holy Spirit, has elected according to the ancient decrees and order of the primitive church to the holy apostolical see, as our head on earth, to whom Jésus Christ, in his last will, gave power, &c. . . . I appeal for testimony to my Saviour Jésus Christ, to the holy Trinity, to the glorious Virgin Mary, to all the angels and archangels, to St. Peter the shepherd, my particular intercessor and special advocate, St. Paul the Apostle of the Gentiles, St. Andrew and all the holy Apostles, St. George, and in general, all the saints of both sexes in Paradise, that I have always lived in this faith, which is that of the universal, catholic, apostolic, and Roman church, in which being regenerated, I have always had the intention of doing my duty towards the holy apostolical see. Of which, to my great regret, I have not been able to render due testimony to your Holiness on account of my detention in this captivity and my long illness; but now that it has pleased God, very holy father, to permit, for my sins and those of this unfortunate island, that I (the only remains of the blood of England and Scotland making profession of this faith) should be, after twenty years of captivity, shut up in a narrow prison, and, at length, condemned to death by the heretical parliament and assembly of this country, as it has been this day announced to me by the mouth of Lord Buckhurst, Amias Paulet, my keeper, one Drue Drury, a knight, and a secretary named Beale, in the name of their Queen, &c."

She goes on to recommend herself to the pope's prayers, asserting that she had "voluntarily offered her life in their heretical assembly in order to maintain her catholic religion, and to draw back the backsliders of this island." * * * For a witness of which (she continues) at my end I will not fail to prefer the public good to the particular interest of flesh and blood, which causes me to pray you, with a mortal regret for the perdition of my poor child, after having tried all means to regain him, having been a true father to him, as St. John the Evangelist was to the youth whom he withdrew from the company of robbers, to take at length all the authority over him which I can give you to constrain him, and, if it please you, to call the catholic king [of Spain] to assist you as far as concerns temporal affairs, and also to try to ally them by marriage; and if God for my sins permit him to be obstinate, knowing no Christian prince in our times who has laboured so much for the faith, or laboured in so many ways to aid in the reduction of this island, than the catholic king, to whom I owe much obligation, he being the only one who has aided me with his money and advice in my necessities, under your good pleasure, I leave to him all the right and interest which I have in the government of this kingdom [England], my son being obstinate out of the pale of the church."

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which she deeply deplores. She earnestly entreats that prayers may be put up for her soul; and in case she should be denied confession and the sacrament of her own church 'at the scaffold, she begs the pope himself to extend to her his all-powerful religious succours.

There is another curious letter, from Bolton, of 30th Nov. 1563 (in Italian, to Pius V.), in which the queen exposes the perfidy of her enemies in endeavouring to get it believed that she was wavering in her catholicity. To afford a pretext for this calumny, she states, they had introduced into the place where she was straitly confined an Anglican priest, who took upon him to recite prayers in the vulgar tongue; to which she had only listened, because she was deprived of all other religious exercise. If this be a sin, she adjures his Holiness to pardon it; and promises to submit to any penance which all the catholic princes, and above all the pope himself, may be pleased to impose upon her.

A letter from the pope's nuncio to Cosmo I. Grand Duke of Tuscany, relates the circumstances of the murder of Darnley (see p. 105, vol. vii.); and a yet more interesting paper on the same subject is a despatch of the commander Petrucci to the same prince (Paris, Feb. 1569), and now in the archives of the Medicis, at Florence. In this (in Italian) the writer describes the nullity of the accusations against Mary, and the breach of her word by Elizabeth in admitting Murray to her presence after she had pledged herself that she would not do so. He says that she not only did this, but took him under her especial protection; that Murray in return had engaged to put the Scotch into her hands, and form an everlasting league between the two kingdoms. That Mary had aught to do with the assassination of Darnley, he declares to be disproved by the defence of Lord Herries; and speaks of Elizabeth's rage and confusion in being thus foiled in fixing the guilt upon her cousin. He also mentions various plots by which the queen of England sought to accomplish the death of her rival; and her declaration in a high tone that Mary was of no religion, and only pretended to the catholic faith as a means of subverting England. He concludes with a hope that God will confound Elizabeth and all other heretics.

The supplement of letters, found whilst the last volume was at press, is very interesting in a literary point of view, as well as in the national traits of manners and the condition of various parts of Scotland which it exhibits. Mary's Book of Hours is in the Imperial Library at Petersburgh, but some Goth has cut down the margins to gild it, and through many words written by the queen. There is still plainly decipherable:

"A moi, Marie, R."

and on the *recto* of the 13th page, distinctly—

"Ce livre est à moi. Marie, Royne, 1554."

These are the only words written by Mary during her residence in France. All the rest of the verses and signatures are of the date of her captivity in England. We quote a few examples:

"Qui jamais davantage eust contrarie le sort;
Si la vie m'est moins utile que la mort!
Et plusost que cha[n]ger de mes maux l'aventure,
Chacun change pour moi d'humeur et de nature,
Marie, R."

"Les heures je guide, et le jour,
Par l'ordre exact de ma carrière,
Quittant mon triste séjour,
Pour isy croistre ma lumière."

"Un cœur que l'outrage martyre
Par un mépris ou d'un refus,
A le pouvoir de faire dire:
Je ne suis plus ce que je fus,
Marie."

"Si nos penseurs sont eslovés,
Ne l'estimes pas chose étrange;
Ils méritent être approuvés,
Ayant pour objet un bel ange."

"En feinte mes amis changent leur bienveillance,
Tout le bien qu'ils me font est désirer ma mort;
Et comme si, mourant, j'estois en défaillance,
Dessus mes vêtements ils ont jeté le sort."

"Bien plus utile est l'heure que non pas la fortune,
Puisqu'elle change autant qu'elle est opportune."

"La vieillesse est un mal qui ne se peut guérir,
Et la jeunesse un bien que pas un ne ménage,
Qui fait qu'aussitôt ne l'homme est près de mourir,
Et qui l'on croit heureux travaille davantage."

With these extracts we take our leave of this very valuable addition to the history of a very extraordinary period, which must find a place in every good library both at home and abroad.

A brief Account of the Parish of Stowting, in the County of Kent, and of the Antiquities lately discovered there. By the Rev. Frederick Wrench, Rector of Stowting. 8vo, pp. 12. London, J. R. Smith.

This pamphlet, embellished with three folding coloured plates etched by the author, contains a history of the parish of Stowting, and an account of the very interesting Saxon remains—swords and knives, beads, rings, brooches, fibulae, urns, coins, &c.,—recently brought to light in excavating in that parish. It is an agreeably drawn-up sketch, and deserves the more encouragement for the meritorious intention with which it is published, it being stated that "whatever profits may arise from the sale of this work are to be appropriated towards the restoration of an ancient stained-glass window in the parish church, an account of which will appear in the second and concluding part.

The Works of Edmund Spenser. 8vo, pp. 542, double columns.

The Works of Philip Massinger; with Gifford's Notes, &c. 8vo, pp. 529, double columns. London, H. Washbourne.

If to these re-publications we add a fifth edition of Ellis's *Specimens of Early English Poetry* (3 vols. 12mo), also got up in popular form by the same publisher, we furnish a list of almost a poetical library, produced in a manner to merit extensive popular approbation. The flowing sweetness of Spenser, and his inexhaustible imagination, shine beautifully by the side of Massinger, one of the few worthy peers of the Shaksperian age (with Gifford's acute critical notes); and the delightful varieties rescued by Ellis from the shades of antiquity are in themselves an endless collection for study and recreation.

The Works of G. P. R. James. Vol. IV. Smith, Elder, and Co.

"*One in a Thousand, or the Days of Henry Quatre*" is the romance which Mr. James has given the public as the fourth of this series. No English writer ever displayed so complete a knowledge of French history and French national manners at all recorded periods. Need we wonder, therefore, that this is one of the most accurately descriptive of the author's productions; and gives us most exact information respecting the political movements and social habits of the age of the brilliant Henry, "le premier de nos rois." The characteristic spirit and the striking incident of the tale are so happily commingled, that whilst they account for its past popularity, they will assuredly ad-

vance it to still greater favour now that it appears in an amended edition and what economists love, a cheaper form.

The History of England, Reign of George III. By John Adolphus, Esq. Vol. VII. 8vo, pp. 769. London, J. Lee.

Our veteran and able contemporary continues his labour with unabated vigour. The mighty and momentous period from 1795 to 1804 is fully discussed in this volume; and much of it may be read with increased interest at this moment from its enabling us to compare its statements with the contemporary views of M. Thiers. The narrative is, as hitherto, plain and straightforward, so that he who runs may read and understand; and the author's reflections throughout tempered with great moderation, and seasoned with excellent judgment.

Mrs. Delectable and her Pupils; or the Spirit of Young England "coming out." Pp. 152. London, H. Cunningham.

A PLEASANT enough satire upon the first class of boarding education for fashionable young ladies. The letters written under the eye of Mrs. Delectable and those written on the sly are of very different character; and the victim-allying department is laughably described:—“especially ‘Resurrection Pie,’ so called because the pupils hail in its anatomy the return of sundry dainty pieces they thought had long slumbered in oblivion. The smartness of this little volume, and its piquant dénouement, may well recommend it to the half hour its perusal will cost, and family circles may enjoy a few broad grins in the reading of its pages aloud.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

April 4th.—Mr. Solly “On the protective cases of the brain and spinal cord in man and the lower animals.” After alluding to the interest manifested in the lectures on the physiology of the nervous system delivered on former occasions by himself, Mr. S. entered upon the description of the protective apparatus of the very important organs, the brain and spinal cord, the centres of the nervous system. “The arch-like construction of the skull was pointed out, its thicker and stronger parts being at the sides and base, in the manner of abutments. The two tables of the skull, or the outer and fibrous layer, calculated to resist a blow, and the inner or porcelain layer, suited to resist the entrance of a point, were shewn. Next the hard and dense membrane immediately attached to the bone, the duramater, with its processes, the great falx, preventing lateral shaking of the brain, and its tentorium, preventing vertical shaking, and protecting the little brain, were described. And then the delicate spider-web membrane, secreting its lubricating fluid, and covering the inner surface of the dura mater and the outer of the pia mater, or that membrane which immediately and accurately encloses the brain, and serves to retain its form and convey bloodvessels to its substance. The spinal column was described as a hollow, flexible tube, having different curvatures, and formed of 24 joints or vertebrae: the spinal marrow passes down this canal, not in contact with its sides, but protected by fluid and short processes of the dense dura mater, which here and there on each side are attached to the sheath of the cord and the sides of the canal, acting like stays, and called the ligamenta denticulata:—the fluid was proved by M. Jendie to fill the cavity of the canal completely, so that when the outer membrane was laid bare and punctured, it jetted out. This is a great

source of protection. In the supply of blood to the brain, Mr. S. pointed out the curves of the carotid arteries (just as they enter the skull), which serve to retard the violent injection of the blood, and prevent injury. In ruminants a more complicated provision of this kind exists, many contortions being made so as to break the force of the current without diminishing the supply. It is considered that this is so formed to prevent the additional impetus which the blood acquires from the downward position of the head in grazing so constantly; and it is remarkable that in the giraffe it is not found, for this animal crops the branches of trees. The veins of the brain have no valves, and open into large sinuses which are always kept patent, and thus allow of a free exit of the effete blood. In speaking of organs for diversion, Mr. S. mentioned that M. Simon considers the thyroid gland to act in this way towards the brain; and it is curious that in the cretins or idiots of the Vallois we find this body almost always in a state of great enlargement. The lecturer then took a brief view of the spinal cord and its protective means in the lower animals. After mentioning the grand division made by comparative anatomists into vertebrate and invertebrate animals, he shewed that in the crustacea and insects the cord having no protecting case is placed on the ventral surface of the animal, thus having the whole thickness of the body above it for its protection. In the lamprey there is just a cartilaginous tube, a rudiment of the column which contains the cord. In the sturgeon there are small pieces of bone on each side of the vertebrae; and in the cod fish the vertebrae is pretty well formed, having two spines and intervertebral substance. An interesting example of the use of anatomical knowledge to paleontologists was given. Dr. Buckland having observed that scales like those of the armadillo's armour were often found fossilised with the bones of the megalatherium, concluded that this animal must have been like the armadillo; but Mr. Owen, knowing that the vertebra of this little animal has three noral spines placed at angles, so as to take the great bearing which its armour can sustain, said that if the megalatherium had been of the armadillo kind, its vertebrae would have had more than the one noral spine which they possess; it is therefore decided that these scales must belong to another animal. Mr. Solly takes the ganglionic view of the brain and cord; he considers both a collection of ganglia. His arguments in favour of this view with regard to the cord were founded on the fact of grey matter being found in the centre of the cord, and that in the whitening the cord consists of several ganglia joined together longitudinally. He is of opinion, too, that the brain cannot become intellectual if the skull do not expand. Another point interesting to anatomists, the communication or not of the fluid of the cord with that of the brain, and that of the ventricles of the brain with the fluid exterior, Mr. Solly said he did not consider there was any communication beyond that of endosmosis.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 3d.—The Rev. F. W. Hope, who has been elected president, in the chair. A remarkably fine specimen of amber or *Resin animé* was exhibited by Mr. Ingpen, containing a butterfly and numerous other insects. Extracts from a letter addressed by Captain Boys to the secretary were read, containing notices of the habits of the *Termites* and other insects of India. Also extracts from a letter from Dr. Tem-

leton, detailing some cases in which the bite of the *Scolopendra*, in Ceylon, had proved injurious. Mr. Newport also stated that *Lithobius* was poisonous, although he had not discovered a poison-gland in it. A paper was read “On the sectional characters of the genus *Lucanus*,” by Mr. J. O. Westwood, and the commencement of a memoir of the life of the celebrated Danish entomologist Fabricius, by the Rev. F. W. Hope. Mr. Doubleday also described a peculiar structure in the wings of a South American butterfly which Mr. Darwin had observed to make a distinct sound during flight.

April 7th.—The president in the chair. Mr. Westwood exhibited an extensive series of species and genera of *Pausside*, including several new ones, recently received by him from Capt. Boys; also the large globular ball of earth formed by the *Copris molossus*, and which, upon being opened, was found to enclose a mass of excrement and a young insect; also the singular pupa and pupa-case of *Simulium*, a small dipterous insect which is fixed on the under-leaves of water-cress, and which not being easily removable by washing the cress, is doubtless eaten in considerable numbers. A paper by Mr. White, “On some new crustaceas;” another by Mr. Waterhouse, “On the character and geographical range of typical groups;” and another by Mr. Westwood, “On a new genus of *Lamellicorn* beetles,” were read. An extended discussion on the geographical distribution of insects ensued.

PARIS LETTER.

Paris, April 5, 1845.

Academy of Sciences: sitting of 31st March.—A favourable report on an improved pantograph, invented by M. Pauloniez, was read by M. Mathieu.

M. Don submitted tables of pluviometric observations made in Algiers during the years 1838 to 1844. It is generally admitted that the rainy season there comprises eight months, September to April. The result of these observations, however, is, that the period of dryness is only three months, June, July, and August. The letter of M. Don stated that the winter just passed was comparatively as severe in Algeria as in France. Snow remained on the ground forty-eight hours, a circumstance unknown in Algeria to the memory of man. However, the thermometer never fell to zero; its minimum having been +3. The quantity of rain, hail, and snow in January and February, 1845, exceeded the mean of preceding years. From the 20th February to the 5th March, the date of M. Don's letter, no rain had fallen in Algeria, and the mean temperature has been +14° at 7 A.M. and +15° at midday.

A memoir by M. Blondat at considerable length attempted to shew that the discovery of the means of instantaneously separating gases from the solid or liquid form would cause sooner or later in the art of locomotion a revolution not less important than the change from common roads to railroads. The author asked for a special grant to encourage the inquiry for motive power other than steam.

French Antiquarian Intelligence.—Among other continental instances of cathedrals rescued from the disastrous effects of whitewashing inside (that invariable practice in our English cathedrals, until within a very few years), we may mention those of Tournay and Autun. The latter edifice is about the size of one of our English cathedrals,—passing, therefore, for a moderate size in France,—and the total cost of

getting all the whitewash off was 7500 francs, or 300*l.* At Tournay, the stone underneath the wash was found much damaged: new stone has been put in wherever practicable: and the effect of the whole is now much more harmonious than formerly.—The *Comité Historique* will shortly publish a volume of Instructions concerning civil architecture; and one upon the furniture of the middle ages and the *Renaissance*. The "Monumental Statistics of the Somme," published by the same body, is now nearly complete. The "Monumental Statistics of Paris" is at the 15th number, and will be completed in thirty numbers. The "Monography of the Cathedral of Chartres" is at only the 2d number. All these publications are allowed to be sold to the public at Messrs. Didot and Co.'s.—The bishops of Cambrai and Agen have addressed circular letters to the clergy of their dioceses, enjoining upon them the importance and necessity of carefully studying, and of preserving by all means in their power, the national monuments of their districts. (We cannot recollect the name of the bishop in our own country, in England, who enjoined a similar duty upon his clergy in one of his late charges.) The bishop of Agen has also appended *Questionnaire*, or set of archaeological questions, to his letter. This is as it should be.—A fine work has been lately published at Poitiers, on the remains of the Roman amphitheatre and arena in that town. Archaeological reviews are springing up in nearly all the departments of France.—The Abbé Bourassé is going on most successfully with his fine work, "The Cathedrals of France." It is in a 40 form, illustrated with admirable engravings. The Abbé is Professor of Christian Archaeology at Tours.—M. Guénébault is publishing an "Iconographical Dictionary of Christian and Medieval Antiquity." It is not a dear book, and is well spoken of.—The Minister of the Interior, anxious to preserve the Druidical or Celtic remains of Britany, has recently purchased for the state, as historical property, all the stones, cromlechs, &c. at Loc Maria (Quarry, to whom does Stonehenge belong?)

LITERARY AND LEARNED.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, April 2.—The following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. S. H. Russell, Rev. J. A. Hessey, fellows of St. John's College.
Masters of Arts.—Rev. C. F. Wyatt, Rev. W. R. Eton, Christ Church College; Rev. J. Tunnard, Exeter College, grand compounding; Rev. C. Cox, Rev. G. J. Ford, Exeter College; Rev. C. Moody, A. J. Ten-Brooke, Rev. J. Coventry, H. Gardiner, Rev. J. Smith, Magdalene Hall; Rev. J. G. Watts, Rev. J. P. Scott, G. H. Proctor, Balliol College; Rev. F. W. Ryle, fellow, Rev. H. Milne, Brasenose College; G. Buckle, fellow, G. J. Stone, Oriel College; Rev. R. C. Dickerson, Worcester College; H. G. J. Parsons, Rev. G. W. Paul, fellows, Rev. G. H. Fell, demy of Magdalene College.

Bachelors of Arts.—T. Hullah, Brasenose College; R. H. Hooper, Lincoln College; E. V. L. Houlton, fellow, S. Leigh, St. John's College.

THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL

ASSOCIATION.*

April 2d.—Mr. W. H. Gomonde in the chair. At the regular meeting of the society, a lengthened discussion took place on the unfortunate dissensions which, greatly to its detriment, at present agitate the parent association, and have caused a breach therein not likely, apparently, soon to be closed, and which, in fact, even threatens its very existence. The question properly before the meeting was, to which of

* From the *Cheltenham Looker-On*: frequently mentioned by us as a very intelligent and agreeable provincial contemporary.—*Ed. L. G.*

the two sections, now claiming to be the *British Archaeological Association*, the Cheltenham branch should declare its adherence? Whether to that supporting the views of Mr. Wright, who appears to have been the original founder of the association over which Lord Albert Conyngham presides, or that of Mr. Albert Way and his party, who claim to be the central committee, and under whose auspices the last number of the Journal has been just published? After as careful an examination into the merits of the case as the data before the meeting would admit of, and reviewing the circumstances connected with its own formation as a provincial society, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That this society having had no communication at any time with any other officer of the British Archaeological Association than Mr. Wright, and, consequently, having no official knowledge of any other archaeological society than that with which he is identified, this meeting feels called upon to express its conviction, that, while deeply and sincerely regretting the present divided state of the parent association, it is incumbent on the Gloucestershire branch to attach itself to that section of the central association with which Mr. Wright still continues to co-operate." A highly curious contemporary manuscript of Shakespeare's play of Henry IV. was exhibited by the Rev. L. Larking; by whom it had been discovered in the muniment-chest of Sir Edw. Dering, Bart., of Surrenden-Dering, in Kent; one of whose ancestors had interlined and altered the original copy in many places. This manuscript is, we believe, shortly about to be published by the Shakespeare Society of London.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

April 5th.—Prof. Wilson in the chair. A root of an Indian plant was laid upon the table, believed to be a *Cardiospermum*; it was sent three months ago by General Cullen from Ooraghun, near Trichoore, to Dr. Wight of Ootacamund; and was afterwards forwarded to the Asiatic Society. The plant possesses the peculiar property of being phosphorescent. The letter of General Cullen, which accompanied the specimen, stated that the plant had been recently discovered by a Tahsildar, who had accompanied Captain Bean on a journey; and who having been compelled by rain to take shelter at night under a mass of rock in the jungles, had been astonished at seeing a blaze of phosphoric light over all the grass in the vicinity. This man brought some specimens to Trivandrum; and one of those was laid upon the table. General Cullen stated that the plant, though said to be only now discovered, was known to the Brahmins. He enclosed quotations—one from the *Amara Kosha*; a second from the *Kumara Lambhabha*; and third from the book of *Maghama*, which mentioned it. In one of these quotations, the sun, called the "husband of light," is said, when he leaves the earth at night, to commit his wife to the care of these plants, that he may receive her again in the morning. In another, the plant is celebrated as affording light to the lovers wandering about the Himalaya mountains. In the *Amara Kosha*, the plant is mentioned by several names: among others, by that of *Jyotish Mati*, the shining plant: in Colebrooke's edition, it is Englished by "Heart-pea." The root exhibited being quite dead, and perfectly dry, it was doubted whether it retained any phosphoric property; but a gentleman connected with the Asiatic Society, wrapped a small slice of the root in a wet cloth, in which he allowed it to remain about an hour; and he then had the pleasure of seeing

it shine in the dark like a piece of phosphorus, or perhaps somewhat paler, more like dead fish, or rotten wood. The plant is stated by Dr. Wight to abound in the jungles near the foot of the hills in the Madura district; and it was found in Burmah by Dr. Wallich.

A reduced copy, made by the assistant-secretary, of the whole of the great *Kapur-di-Ghari* inscription, was laid upon the table. It could not be called a fac-simile of the impression brought to England by Mr. Masson; but was rather a collation of the different impressions with the eye-copy made by that gentleman. The tenor of the inscription, and the comparison of the impressions with the eye-copy, had satisfied Mr. Norris that the pieces of calico used in taking the impressions had been subsequently misplaced in sewing them together; and he had shifted their positions in several places. As the impressions were faint throughout, partly in consequence of the imperfect means at the disposal of Mr. Masson, and partly owing to the state of the rock itself; perhaps, also, from the fading of the colour after the lapse of above six years after they were made; Mr. Norris had carefully gone over the whole once more, after the completion of the reduced copy, rigorously re-examining every letter in the best light; and he had thereby succeeded in bringing out many that had escaped him at first: those he had inserted in the copy now produced; and he ventured to hope it was as fair as the materials placed in his hands would admit. It would at least be a good foundation for making one more perfect at any subsequent examination of the original rock.

The reading of a paper on the immense salt quarries of the Punjab, by Dr. Jamieson, was begun; and an account of it will be given when finished.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:—

Monday.—Geographical, 8*½* P.M.; British Architects, 8*½* P.M.; United Service Institution, 9 P.M.; Medical, 8 P.M.

Tuesday.—Linnean, 8 P.M.; Syro-Egyptian, 7*½* P.M.; Horticultural, 3 P.M.; Civil Engineers, 8 P.M.

Wednesday.—Society of Arts, 8 P.M.; Geological, 8*½* P.M.; British and Foreign Institute (soirée).

Thursday.—Royal, 8*½* P.M.; Antiquaries, 8 P.M.

Friday.—Royal Institution, 8*½* P.M.; British and Foreign Institute (discussion).

Saturday.—Asiatic, 8 P.M.; Westminster Medical, 8 P.M.

FINE ARTS.

On Saturday, the 5th inst., the members of the Institute of the Fine Arts held their fifth evening for discussing the history and merits of the various schools of art in Europe. The subject of the evening was the early Italian art previous to Leonardo da Vinci and Michael Angelo. Drawings and prints after Nicolo and Giovanni Pisano, of the Greek artists from whom Cimabue received instructions, and a continuous series of the Pisa and Florence schools, led to an animated and interesting conversation on the productions of those republics. The simple refinement of Giotto, the powers of composition and character in Nicolo Pisano, Orgagna, and Gozzoli, and the more matured productions of Ghiberti, Massaccio, and of Signorelli, scarcely allowed any difference of opinion, though the feeble efforts and quaint fancies of some of those very early masters were commented on and allowed. As a chain of ideas and of consequences, the result was highly satisfactory; but, owing to the last annual *converzatione* at the Marquis of Northampton's, that of the artists at the Freemasons' Tavern, and the reception of pictures for the exhibition at the Royal Academy, and the water-colour societies,

the attendance of members was less numerous than usual. The interest it excited will probably lead to a full muster on the 19th inst., when the second period, that of Michael Angelo and Raphael, will occupy the artists' consideration.

The *Artists' General Benevolent Fund* holds its annual festival next Saturday, with Mr. La-bouchere as president. We rejoice to see by the printed accounts that, doing so much good, cheering the widow, aiding the orphan, and solacing the sick-bed of the aged and infirm, the fund is in a prosperous state, and will doubtless be rendered still more flourishing and effective by the proceedings of this day.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

SEQUEL TO THE NEW DODGE.

In replication to the forgery as exposed by Mr. Lover in the *Cork Examiner*, and copied into the *Lit. Gaz.* (No. 1471, p. 204), the party shewn up has published the following impudent and personal letter:—

"To the Editor of the *Cork Examiner*.

"King Street, Cork, March 26, 1845.

"Sir—I have just seen in your columns a letter signed 'Samuel Lover,' disclaiming a pleasant little squib which the Editor of the *Shropshire Conservative* lately printed. I can only say, that I know the opinions of the Editor of that paper too well, to suppose he intended to use the name of that individual as a puff. The Samuel Lover whose name was attached to the rhyming review was an 'Esquire'—a title to which, I believe, strollers and singers have as yet no legitimate claim."

To which epistle Mr. L. has applied this cutting castigation:

"To the Editor of the *Cork Examiner*.

"17 Upper Baker Street, Portman Square.

"Sir—It was with some surprise I saw in your paper of last Wednesday a piece of ribald abuse directed against me for having exposed a disgraceful forgery. It is sufficiently evident, from that figment of fith, that its unscrupulous writer is himself the fabricator of the fustian in which he swathed his still-born literary bantling, is his own 'whitewasher' in his insolvent court of criticism. This is so apparent, that I regret a paper of the respectability of the *Cork Examiner* should have allowed its columns to be defiled with a piece of personal abuse of a man who claims no higher rank than that which an unblushed reputation bestows, and is therefore above the reach of the dirt which the malignity of exposed literary larceny seeks to fling. But as personality has been resorted to, and equality of weapons is conceded in all encounters, I claim, through the medium of your columns, to make known that I have inquired who the person is whose name hangs at the bottom of the flippant note in question, who can lorgne no name under the rank of 'Esquire,'* and who looks upon forgery in the light of a 'pleasant little squib.' I find there is a person so named residing in King Street, a retailer of coal, turf, whisky, and other fireworks for the million, that he 'owns' a hopeful son who wishes to figure as a literary Guy Faux, even at the expense of being blown up by his own *feu-dar-tifice*.

"As he has already figured in courts of law,† I would seriously urge on parental attention the recent case of Tawell, whose career began by imposition and forgery.‡ Let him

* Our bear dances only to the gentlest tunes. Goldsmith.

† Bull *versus* Kenealy (Cork), Chitty *versus* Kenealy (London).

‡ "A pleasant little squib" on the Uxbridge Bank.

point to his unhappy boy that Quaker's gallows in the vista, and caution him to sin no more.—I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL LOVER."

The Governess's Benevolent Institution.—This excellent institution holds its anniversary on Wednesday, when, owing to the rapid progress it has made in public estimation and support, a distinguished meeting may be anticipated. There is no class in our wide community whose condition more touchingly appeals to sympathy and claims consideration than the important body to whom the dearest interests of families are so universally confided. Among them there is much of distress and much of desert, much exposure to wrong and much intelligence and virtue. Sex, accomplishments, an uncertain line of life, all recommend them to individual and national attention; and a well-adminis-

tered society like this appears to be the best means through which what is due to their merits and their misfortunes can be supplied.

Garden Allotments.—We rejoice to observe that Mr. William Cowper's bill for field-garden allotments to the industrious labourer and mechanic went through a second reading on Wednesday in the House of Commons. Every little, says the proverb, makes a mickle; and though a variety of cavils may arise from a variety of quarters against pieces of ground, or penny-scholars, or comfortable residences, or wash-houses, or baths, or sports and recreations, or other measures to lighten and alleviate the condition of the humbler orders—the objection often being that something else for their good is not done—there cannot be a doubt but that every one of these arrangements must contribute essentially to improve their condition, and render them more comfortable and contented.

THE CONTRAPUNTAL AND MUSICAL REVIEW.

On Church Psalmody.

The fourth evil of psalmody, to which we alluded in a late article on this subject (*L. G.* No. 1461), was "the puerile arrangements of the tunes." We will here explain what constitutes the legitimate choral style (or psalmody), and what ought to be avoided in this noble species of sacred music. John Sebastian Bach may with truth be considered the father of the sublime and pure choral style. So far superior are his choral writings to those of every other composer, that all the best musicians have taken him as their model; and, notwithstanding a century and a half has elapsed, no one up to this time has equalled, far less surpassed him. The combined efforts, then, of all musicians, and the clergy and the laity, should be to maintain the dignity to which Bach has raised this species of composition. But it is to be feared that very few English congregations, in these vitiated musical *Polka* days, are sufficiently grounded in classical music, or even so well instructed in psalmody, as to hear with pleasure the noble choral compositions of Bach. When we compare the common-place un-artistic harmonies adapted to meet the taste of the present age, we look upon it as certain that the inspired works of this lofty genius are not only unsought for, but even discarded by the Church of England, invaded as it has been by some of the most light tunes used by ranters and various dissenters. This fact appears the more startling, when we consider that the high-church party are no less friends to this low style of church-music.

There are two distinct styles of correct choral writing. The most ancient is that in which each voice of the harmony moves homophonically (Ex. 1), and which before Bach's time was generally employed. The other, and more sublime, is that in which the voices move polyphonically (Ex. 2). Before music was understood as a science, neither order, connexion, nor rhythm were observed. The Jews have to this day an uncertain and vague method of connecting music with words. There can be no doubt that as poetry was, in the age to which we refer, little confined within the rules of prosody, musical rhythm was then almost disregarded. The English chant now in use is a relic of ancient singing; on this account each voice should move homophonically, or the want of order in respect to the words would be so perceptible as to render them indistinct and almost unintelligible.

The most important epochs with regard to setting words to music appear to be as follows: 1st, melody alone, without either harmony or rhythm; 2d, melody with harmony, in which each voice moved homophonically, and without regard to rhythm; 3d, melody with harmony, in which the voices moved polyphonically, and with due regard to order and rhythm. The voices in Bach's choral writings move polyphonically, and it is evident that this is the most refined and elevated style of psalmody, since it could not be employed with effect unless order and regularity were observed both in the words and in the music. Unity with variety is the grand object to which a choral writer should aspire, and it will be found that in Ex. 2 this important feature is gained; whereas the general effect of the harmony in Ex. 1 is too sudden and decided to produce unity with variety. The beauty of harmony consists in having a pleasing melody in each voice; and the more independently each moves together, the more interesting and grateful the combinations will be to the cultivated and refined ear.

Musicians are aware that there are three different dispersions of harmony, *viz.* close, wide, and dispersed (Exs. 3, 4). Chorales for four voices should be arranged in dispersed harmony, because not only are the voices more equally divided and produce a richer effect, but what is still more essential, it gives more scope for pure melody in each voice. Dr. Crotch, Mr. Horsley, Jacob, and many others, who have some reputation in the choral style in England, have, instead of treading in the footsteps of the greatest musicians of all countries, arranged their collections of psalmody in close harmony; thus copying self-taught amateurs in music, or some clergymen, who are too fond of dabbling in music, and arranging tunes for the church. For close harmony we have for example Crotch, Horsley, and Jacob; for dispersed harmony we have Bach, Rinck, Spohr, Mendelssohn, and in fact all the best composers of classical music for more than two centuries back. We have often with regret seen the following title-page: "Psalmody arranged for the Organ or Piano-forte." This is either a professional fraud, or a display of ignorance on the part of such collectors and arrangers of psalmody; for no man truly competent to give out a worthy selection of psalms can be ignorant of the difference in arranging for an organ and a piano-forte. We are bound to say, that it is unmusician-like and mercenary: unmusician-like, because it shews a want of knowledge between the two instruments; mercenary, because it must be done merely with an unbecoming desire to get money.

Metrical psalmody is usually divided into four musical phrases or strains (see Ex. 1). The best mode of singing them is, generally, to divide each phrase into two sections. Singers should accustom themselves to sing each section without taking breath, and to get breath at the commencement of every new section. By thus performing the psalm-tunes, the singers would preserve a smooth and solemn style—a thing much to be wished for in choral music. National-school children, who are taught to detach their notes, are sadly neglected and ill instructed, since the necessary connexion of each section and phrase is thereby interrupted, and the effect will, of course, be the very reverse of smooth and solemn. Great care should be taken to pronounce every word clearly, feelingly, and with a correct diction, otherwise the tones will be destroyed. To connect phrases together when the sense of the words demands a continuation to the following musical phrase, is also essential.

BOSTON OLD.

Example 1.

G. FRENCH FLOWERS, Mus. Bac. Oxon.

BOSTON OLD.

Example 2.

G. F. F.

Example 3.

Example 4.

The tune "Boston Old," both in Examples 1 and 2, is arranged in dispersed harmony; and from the short specimens of close and wide harmonies in Examples 3 and 4, it will be clearly seen that the melodies of the second and third voices are neither natural, flowing, nor easy to sing; and psalm-tunes arranged (or rather disarranged) in this style are nothing but clumsy attempts of unlettered musicians or amateurs, most unworthy of the slightest patronage, and quite out of all character for the organ. Lastly, those only are really competent to compose and arrange classical and pure choral music who are educated contrapuntists.

THE DRAMA.

Her Majesty's Theatre.—The opera is fast rising to its highest pitch of excellence. On Tuesday the charming Grisi and magnificent Lablache made their first bow amid the welcoming plaudits of the most brilliant house hitherto assembled this season. Grisi sang in perhaps her most suitable character, *Norma*, in which her style is masterly and beautiful; she stands unrivalled in brilliant and sparkling execution. Lablache's performance needs no comment. Moriani took the part of *Pollione* for the first time; and in addition to his very manly tones, acted with a good and original notion of the proud Roman character. Madlle. Rosetti was promoted to the rank of second soprano on this occasion, and gave the well-known part of *Adalgisa* with great credit; her voice has good power and intonation, and with a little more attention to expression, both in voice and countenance, she will be a most useful singer. The gay *corps de ballet* of little *danses Viennaises* delighted the audience with their light and joyous evolutions, and were much applauded. On Thursday the famous Spanish dancer, La Nena, with M. Garcia, danced the *Bolero* in true national style; but there was so little of it that we can hardly offer an opinion. She appears to be very beautiful, though rather heavy; but we must see more of her before we can compare her rapid Spanish style with the sylph-like movements of France and Italy.

Drury Lane.—Duprez made his first appearance here for the season on Monday, in his character of *Arnold*, in *William Tell*. It is not a pleasing thing to hear a man of former greatness striving, with good intentions and right ideas, to create the great effects he once did; M. Duprez nevertheless contrives to elicit the praises of his audience. On the whole, the opera was not well done; the band is almost very bad; and even if better, an English theatre, devoted to *opera* and *ballet*, has but poor chance whilst the Italian stage is adorned by the utmost talents in both.

French Plays.—Her Majesty honoured these performances with her presence on Monday evening, when Casimir Delavigne's new comedy *L'Ecole des Vieillards* was repeated by desire, and was followed by *La Gageure imprévue*, a trifling but amusing little piece. Wednesday, Madlle. Plessy appeared in *La Dame et la Demoiselle*, which had been announced for repetition on Monday, Hesse's representations attracting and delighting most fashionable and crowded audiences. Though her present engagement terminated this week, she is soon to return.

Concert in aid of King's College Hospital.—The respected Dean of the College opened his house for this purpose on Wednesday, in the most handsome and liberal manner; and a very fashionable company assembled to further the generous purpose. The music was of a very excellent kind, as we might expect from Mr. Neate's well-known taste and sound knowledge of the art. Madlle. Schloss and Mad. Dulcken's performances were particularly good: we trust sincerely that the charitable object will have been obtained, and that the hospital will benefit.

The Drury-Lane Theatrical Fund, under the presidency of the ever-benevolent Duke of Cambridge, held its anniversary on Wednesday at the Freemasons' Tavern, where about 200 gentlemen dined. Mr. Harley effectively pleaded the cause of the fund, and between 700*l.* and 800*l.* was subscribed in the hall, to which is to be added, a legacy of 500*l.* from the late Mr. Edward Walpole, throughout his life a great theatrical amateur.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE AUTUMN WIND.

Why leave the last leaf sighing
When all the loved are gone?
Set free the torn and dying—
Thou, autumn wind, blow on!
Or hast thou in its grieving
Some triumph unexpress?
Like *hie*, whose sighs deceiving,
Left desolate love's breast!
Say, hath the keen world taught thee
A lesson of its own?
When wounded hearts have sought thee,
To leave them sad and lone?
Less bitter is the wind, then,
That lays the poor leaf low;
Less cruel and unkind, then,
Than one false heart I know.

CHARLES SWAIN.

VARIETIES.

Royal Geographical Society.—On Wednesday, Mr. Murchison's third evening party assembled in Belgrave Square; and, as before, sweetened by the presence of ladies, passed off in a delightful manner. The last meeting takes place next month.

Royal Society.—The fourth and last evening meeting at the Marquis of Northampton's took place on Saturday, when the spacious suite of rooms was crowded to excess by a multitude of men of high rank and others distinguished in the sciences, fine arts, and literature. Many objects of great interest were disposed on the tables and walls; but it was no easy matter to approach and examine them. Several remarkable Etruscan vases (M. Auldroj's) attracted general notice; a beautiful ivory carving, a mechanical invention for dental surgery, engravings from various of the new methods recently introduced, and other curiosities, furnished topics for that agreeable and useful intercourse which these meetings so essentially promote; and when we also mention the courteous manners of the noble Marquis, diffusing a grace and genial feeling over the whole, we may take our leave of this season with thanking him cordially in the name of the hundreds who have been honoured by his kind and hospitable reception.

Neukom's David.—This oratorio was performed on Thursday evening at Exeter Hall; but its effects did not rise above a rather monotonous level.

Mr. Charles Kemble's Readings of Shakspeare have been gratifying the public at Crosby Hall in the city, and the Princess's Concert Room, Oxford-street. At the former place, *Richard the Third* was appropriately chosen for the opening; and thus where that monarch lived and spied on his daring career, was his memory revived in the vivid but prejudiced descriptions of the bard of Avon. Fancy could hardly conjure up an idea of the vast difference between the real and the represented: if London of the present day could see the London of then, it would indeed by a reading of incalculable wonder.

Interment in Towns.—Mr. Mackinnon has brought forward in the House of Commons his salutary measure to regulate, or rather to prevent, the interment of the dead in the midst of the dense population of towns; the principle of which was affirmed on a division. What obstacles stand in the way of so obviously wise and needful a course we are not exactly aware; but sure we are that either church interests or vested individual interest ought to yield to the paramount consideration of general health and moral feeling. Let the best possible compromise be made with those who are affected in purse; but do not let every object which advanced knowledge, altered circumstances and

state of society, civilisation, and religion demand, be sacrificed to partial claims. You overthrow houses to make new streets, you run railroads through gardens and parks—surely, by similar legal steps, you may remove the greatest offence and nuisance that exists from the very heart of the metropolis and other populous cities! The public is deeply indebted to Mr. Mackinnon for the unremitting zeal and unweary perseverance with which he has sought to obtain this national benefit.

New Trade with China.—We perceive, by recent New South Wales papers, that Mr. Benjamin Boyd is about to open up a new trade for the Australian colonies with China. The object of the voyage is for the purpose of endeavouring to introduce amongst the Chinese the staple commodity of the colony—wool, and opening a market with that great nation. Accounts from some of the northern parts of China, to which some time before Mr. Boyd sent samples of Australian wool, have prompted to this extended enterprise.—*Globe.* *

LITERARY NOVELTIES.

Orchidaceous Plants.—Messrs. Groombridge and Sons present Mr. Henshall's Work on the Cultivation of Orchidaceous Plants.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

The Literature of Political Economy, by J. R. McCulloch, Esq., 8vo, 14s.—The Power of the Soul over the Body, by G. Moore, M.D., post 8vo, 7s.—The Life and Travels of Thomas Simpson, by his Brother, Alexander Simpson, 8vo, 14s.—The Merits of Calvin, &c., with a Preface by the Rev. W. Pringle, 12mo, 2s.—The Hand-Book of Useful and Ornamental Amusements, &c., by a Lady, post 8vo, 8s.—Ode to the Queen, by Donald Bain, 8vo, 4s.—English Churchwomen of the Seventeenth Century, 12mo, 5s.—Englishman's Library, Vol. XXIX, The Martyr of Carthage, a Tale, by the Rev. E. Wilson, 8vo, 4s.—Lost Happiness; or, the Effects of a Lie, by Lady Chatterton, 18mo, 2s. 6d.—Education the Birthright of every Human Being, &c., by the Rev. B. Parsons, 8vo, 3s.—Reynard the Fox, with Sixty Illustrations by Everden, 8vo, 3s.—Coghlan's Hand-Book of Central Europe, new edit., 12mo, 10s.—Sketches of Life and Character taken at Bow Street, by George Hodder, 8vo, 7s. 6d.—Green's Second Book for Children, 12mo, 1s. 6d.—Commentary on the Apocalypse, by Moses Stuart, 2 vols, 8vo, 11. 10/—Sermmons, chiefly practical, preached at Whitehall, 1843-45, by the Rev. James Hildyard, 8vo, 10s. 6d.—The Life of the Rev. Blanco White, edited by J. H. Thom, 3 vols, post 8vo, 11. 4s.—Life of Jean Paul F. Richter, 2 vols, 12mo, 7s, sewed.—System of Practical Arithmetic, by W. Lane, 12mo, 2s. 6d.—The Spirit of the Polka, by Capt. Knox, 2s. 6d.—Probatio Clerica; or, Aids to Self-Examination, for Candidates for Holy Orders, by the Rev. W. E. Heygate, post 3s. 6d.—Ellis's Specimens of Early English Poetry, 5th edit., 3 vols, post 8vo, 11. 12.—Female Characters of Holy Writ, by the Rev. Hugh Hughes, First Series, 12mo, 6s. 6d.—The Wandering Jew, by Eugene Sue, Vol. II, 8vo, 7s.—Manual of Prayers from the Liturgy, by the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, 12mo, 2s. 6d.—Life of General Lord Hill, by the Rev. E. Sidney, 8vo, 12s.—Leaves from a Journal, and other Poems, by Lord Robertson, 8vo, 7s. 6d.—Hawkes' Communicant's Companion, with Preface by the Rev. B. Philpot, 32mo, 1s. 6d.—The Coming of the Lord to judge the Earth, by the Rev. E. Self, 8vo, 2s. 6d.—Sermmons, with Prayers at the end of each, by the Rev. R. Marks, 12mo, 5s.—Chronicles of Fashion, by Mrs. Stone, 2 vols, 8vo, 11. 10s.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We admire the feeling in E. C.'s Snowdrop; and in spite of some poetical defects, will find room for it if opportunity serves.

A number of late communications are, of necessity, reserved for leisure perusal.

* To this favourable prospect we may be allowed to add an individual testimony to the excellence of these Australian exports. We have upon our Editorial person at this moment a lower garment, indispensable but nameless, for which the sheep were reared, the wool shorn, and the web manufactured on Mr. Boyd's farm in Australia; and we can truly declare, that a more light, pleasant, neat not gaudy, and comfortable wear (all wool and no cotton mixture) does not appear either in the city or west-end of London. The mother-country as well as China might rejoice in the trade.—*Ed. L. G.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. The Nobility, Subscribers, and the Public, are respectfully informed that there will be an EXTRA NIGHT (not included in the Subscribers') on Thursday next, April 27th, to be performed Semiramide, Madame Grisi; Arace, Mdlle. Brambilla (her first appearance this season); Assur, Sig. Fornasari; Idreno, Sig. Corelli; and Orosio, Sig. Lablache.

The new Viennoises will appear in some of their favourite Pas. With other entertainments; in which Mad. Annaide Castellan, Mdlle. Rita Boro, and Sig. Moriani, will appear. Also a Diversissement, in which will be celebrated the famous Don Manoel, known as "The New Don Giovanni," and the celebrated Bolero dance. Don Felix Garcia, will appear, in various of the national Pas of Spain. With other entertainments; in which Mdlle. Lucille Grahm, M. Tousignant, M. Georges, and M. Ferrot, will appear.

Applications for boxes, stalls, and tickets to be made at the Box-office, Opera at Seven.

Doors open at Seven; the Opera to commence at half-past Seven.

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The Premiums, nevertheless, are on the most moderate scale; and only One-half need be paid for the first Five Years, where the Premiums are to be paid in Advance.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Directors, Edward Boyd, Esq., and E. Lennox Boyd, Esq., at the temporary Offices during the alterations, No. 28 Regent Street, Waterloo Place, London.

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Dividends on the Capital Stock of this Society for the Year 1844 are in the course of Payment, and can be received any day (Tuesday excepted) between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

By order of the Directors.

April 10, 1845.

GEORGE KIRKPATRICK, Actuary.

BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY.

Sir.—The sample of Patent French Distilled Brandy you sent me I have accurately examined; and having instituted a series of experiments on it, and on the finest French Brandy I have, in these comparative trials, have been able to detect so little difference, either in their respective effects, that they may be considered as being equal; excepting that your Brandy is free from unacquainted acid and astrigent matter, which exists more or less in most of the Brandies imported from France.—I remain, sir, your very obedient

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Quantities of not less than Two Gallons, supplied at the Distillery, in Stone Jars, at 18*£* per Gallon, exclusive of the Jar; and in Cased Bottles, at 20*£* per Gallon, Bottles and Case included, and not with Perkins's steel plate of Windsor Castle.

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The SECOND ANNIVERSARY DINNER will take place at the London Tavern, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1845.

The Right Hon. Viscount SANDON in the Chair.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont.
The Right Hon. the Lord Francis Egmont.
The Right Hon. the Lord Stanhope.
The Right Hon. the Viscount Palmerston, M.P.
The Right Hon. the Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart.
The Right Hon. the Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.
The Hon. Chas. P. Villiers, M.P.
The Hon. Geo. R. Ric. Trevor, M.P.
Sir Richard Plumptre Glynn, Bart.
Sir William Kay, Bart.
Sir John Dean, Bart.
Sir Samuel Scott, Bart.
Sir John Pirie, Bart.
Charles J. Bevan, Esq.
John Brydges, Esq., U.S.
George Burnside, Esq.
Benjamin Bond Cabell, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.
James Capel, Esq.
George F. Carden, Esq.
Mr. Sergeant Chanvel.

Tickets, 2s., may be had from Mr. Charles W. Klugh, Assistant-Secretary, at the office of the Institution, 32 Sackville-street; and at the London Tavern.

FISTULA INFIRMARY, Charterhouse Square.

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The ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL of this Charity will be held on FRIDAY, the 2d of May, 1845, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate Street.

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, President, in the Chair.

Stewards.

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Mr. Sheriff Sidney.
Blyth, James, Esq.
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Mr. G. upon this occasion a Testimonial from a Subscription of the General Assembly, and to the Right Hon. and Honorable Sir John, Mr. Frederick Salmon, by Capt. Sir Edward Parry, R.N.

Tickets to be had of the Stewards; at the bars of the Tavern; or of Sam. B. Merriman, Esq., Honorary Secretary, 28 Austin Friars.

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TO VISITORS to the CONTINENT.—

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The Books may be viewed on Monday the 14th of April. Catalogues may be had, on or after the 3d of April, at the Offices of Mr. C. Mitchell, Town and Country Advertising Agent, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, London; and the *Midland Counties Herald*, Birmingham; and the *Yorkshire Evening News*, Particular Street, York; and the Auctioneer, 83 Micklegate, York.

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The Nobility, Friends, and Subscribers, are respectfully informed, that the THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be celebrated in Freemasons' Hall on SATURDAY NEXT, the 19th inst.

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Stewards.

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THE ANNUAL ELECTION of OFFICERS will take place at the SOCIETY for the ENCOURAGEMENT of ARTS, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, 15th instant, at Seven o'Clock precisely.

The Club will commence at Seven o'Clock, and terminate at Nine o'Clock.

By order, FRANCIS WHISHAW, Sec.

Adelphi, 10th April, 1845.

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THE JOURNAL of the BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will be published on or before the 30th of April, by Henry G. Bohn, at the Office of the Association; to which Associates subscribing One Guinea per annum, or Ten Guineas as a Life-Subscription, will be entitled gratis.

CONTENTS:

Explanatory Statement of the late Proceedings of the Association—Dereham Church, Gloucestershire, by D. H. Haigh.—Principal Antiquities of the Channel Islands, by F. C. Luki.—Medieval Architecture, Illustrated from Illuminated manuscripts, by T. Wright.—Rare Pictures discovered in the Catacombs, by R. J. Smith.—On the supposed Site of Glastonbury, by J. R. Planche.—Architectural peculiarities of the District of Galway in Ireland, by F. W. Fairholst, &c.—Proceedings of the Central Committee, including Communications from John Adey Repton, Rev. H. C. Bond, T. Crofton Croker, J. G. Walker, W. H. Gomme, Rev. S. Lancast., T. Atkin, F. G. Johnson, H. Hatcher, T. Inskip, E. Petty, Rev. H. G. Walford, C. Spence, Rev. A. Hussey, W. H. Brooke, T. Bateman, Rev. Beale Post, &c.—Reviews, &c.

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